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## U.S. Said to Fear An Apparent Shift In Saudi Power

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, April 15 (WP) — Crown Prince Fahd, long identified by American ambassadors and policy-makers as the key to stability and stronger U.S. ties to Saudi Arabia, is yielding much of his power to other members of the royal family, according to U.S. intelligence reports.

The cause for Prince Fahd's declining influence are still not clear to U.S. analysts. But the decline has become a major concern for the Carter administration, which fears that the problem may be part of a potential crisis in Saudi leadership that could shake some of the basic assumptions of U.S. foreign policy.

The intelligence reports and similar accounts brought back from Saudi Arabia by recent U.S. visits add to a spreading impression of a new Saudi royal family that is the world's largest petroleum exporting country.

Coming in the aftermath of the collapse of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and Iran's continuing turmoil, signs of Saudi weakness and internal divisions are worrying Carter.

**Reliance Diminishing**

The administration's heavy reliance on Saudi Arabia in its Middle East policy appears to be diminishing as Washington reassesses Saudi stability and power in the light of the new U.S. support going to Egypt and its peace accord with Israel.

Much of the quiet but intense debate within the administration arises from the mysteries surrounding the Saudi royal family. Cultured, fun-loving prince. Cultured, fun-loving prince. Cultured, fun-loving prince.

Recent copies of the Morning Star, a secret daily intelligence summary produced for senior administration officials, have reported that new health problems appear to be keeping Prince Fahd, 57, from functioning as the day-to-day head of government.

**After Arrest, Release of 2 Family Members**

EHHRAN, April 15 (NYT) — One of Iran's most respected religious leaders has been released after a mysterious incident in which two of his sons and his daughter-in-law were arrested by revolutionary militiamen.

An associate of Ayatollah Mahd Taleghani told the Persian-language press that the elderly religious leader had disappeared to avoid the lack of coordination between various revolutionary committees and the way some committee members are doing things their own and creating problems for the country.

Ayatollah Taleghani, the leader of the Islamic community, is regarded as one of the three highest religious figures in the country, along with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the revolution's acknowledged leader, and Ayatollah Shariatmadari. Ayatollah Taleghani was imprisoned under the Shah.

He is a figure trusted by many Iranians, and was sent as a mediator when conflicts broke between government forces and Kurdish and Turkmen minorities. He is also one of the few religious figures with ties to guerrilla organizations such as the Marxist Tudeh party and the traditionalist Mujaheddin.

His action could signal the beginning of a serious rift in the strained relations between the religious forces of Ayatollah Khomeini and the armed leftists. In Ayatollah Taleghani's home office were empty yesterday.

The summaries and other accounts suggest that despite his own deteriorating health, King Khalid, 66, is taking up much of the slack left by Prince Fahd's withdrawal. Prince Abdullah ben Abdel Aziz, commander of the National Guard, and Prince Sultan ben Abdel Aziz, defense minister, also are reported to be exercising more authority.

Prince Fahd was designated as heir to the throne and premier on March 25, 1975, when King Faisal was assassinated. King Khalid, Prince Fahd's already seriously ill half-brother, came to the throne for what was widely predicted to be a short and ceremonial reign that would be dominated by Prince Fahd's determination to "modernize" Saudi society.

**Speculative Information**

Unfettered intelligence about the constant maneuvering that goes on inside the small, secretive circle of princes who rule Saudi Arabia is rare. The Morning Star reports emphasize the speculative nature of U.S. information at this point.

Prince Fahd's absence from Saudi Arabia during the crucial Arab conference in Baghdad the last week of last month, being explained here as a trip to Madrid for medical examinations, is being taken by many U.S. analysts as conclusive evidence that he is in eclipse and perhaps in disfavor with the king and other senior princes.

Some U.S. officials with long experience in Saudi affairs caution that the prince's absence and the reports that he has been morose and withdrawn for six months could be part of a carefully orchestrated Saudi effort to shield the heir apparent from the competing sets of pressures now being focused on the royal family.

**Arab Criticism**

Those pressures include Arab criticism, certain to come if Saudi Arabia does not alter significantly its \$1-billion-a-year support for President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. Saudi cooperation with Washington also will be a point of dispute.

At the same time, the Saudi Arabians face increasing conflict with the United States over the Saudi domestic commitment to keep oil production limited to an average of 8.5 million barrels a day for the year. The administration has announced (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

**'Misunderstanding'**

Apparently, the komiteh director was detained. There was an offer to trade his freedom for the three prisoners, which the ayatollah refused. Eventually, everyone was released. A government committee, headed by Dr. Yazdi, was appointed to investigate the incident.

The Voice of the Revolution radio, in its morning bulletin, called the incident a "misunderstanding" and said that the ayatollah had left because he had "long wanted to take a long vacation."

**Arrests Are Protested**

TEHRAN, April 15 (AP) — Thousands of people demonstrated today in central Tehran to protest the arrest of members of Ayatollah Taleghani's family.

**U.S. Mystery Man Returns From China After 34 Years**

By Paul Hendrickson

WASHINGTON, April 15 (WP) — Sydney Rittenberg, the American mystery man of Peking, smiles thinly, light glinting off his thick, dark glasses. He tells a tale of January, 1944. He was sitting with Mao Tse-tung in the same chairs Mao and Nikita Khrushchev had sat in years earlier. Mao recalled how Khrushchev had been going on about establishing a joint Sino-Soviet fleet along the China coast. Mao said, well, why don't you take the whole coast? Khrushchev looked at him uncomprehendingly. But what'll you do? he said. Oh, said Mao, I'll go back to Yenan and start the guerrilla war all over. But, remember, the Chinese people will one day drive the new aggressor to the sea. It is a tale never before told in the West, says Sydney Rittenberg, falling quiet.

He went away at 23. He is 57 now, balding and gray, a man who has sat with Mao, who was a protégé of Zhou En-lai, who was imprisoned by the "Gang of Four," who has a Chinese wife and children and a home in Peking and not only a job there, but roots. But there are other roots, too, in Charleston, S.C., and Chapel Hill, N.C. And it is to get back to these, plus to see what water has passed under bridges he left behind, that Sydney Rittenberg has journeyed halfway around the world.

After 34 years in China, Sydney Rittenberg has come home.

He must feel a little like Rip Van Winkle. He smiles, nodding. His gaze floats toward a picture window and a fruit tree in blossom. He is hunched forward and his hands are clasped in front of him, elbows of his blue blazer resting on his gray slacks. He looks like an insurance man from Omaha.



Pope John Paul II blesses crowd in St. Peter's Square after celebrating Easter Sunday Mass.

## Pope Gives Easter Wish in 32 Languages

VATICAN CITY, April 15 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II wished a happy Easter to the world in 32 languages today after celebrating an outdoor Mass before about 300,000 persons in St. Peter's Square.

In his "Urbi et Orbi" blessing to the city and the world, the pope said the world needed a true peace founded on Christ and built on truth, freedom, justice, love and an end to hunger, especially among children.

"I am thinking at this moment in particular of all those who are suffering for the lack of what is strictly necessary for existence and above all of the little children who in their weakness are the ones who are specially loved by Christ and to whom I dedicated this year, the International Year of the Child," the pope said.

It was the fourth Urbi et Orbi delivered by the pope since his election six months ago. His previous addresses to the city and the world from the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica were made after his election, at his inauguration and on Christmas day.

As the pontiff began the Easter Mass in St. Peter's Square, about 2,500 demonstrators, most of them belonging to Italy's leftist Radical Party, tried to enter the square with banners protesting nuclear arms and the lack of progress in eliminating world hunger.

After the blessing, the pope wished a happy Easter to the world in 32 languages, including English, Chinese, Japanese, Swahili, and all three spoken by believers in the Communist-bloc countries. Previous popes usually have given Christmas and Easter greetings in about a dozen languages.

**Amin Reported in Zaire**

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 15 (AP) — Victorious soldiers helped Kampala residents loot shops and state warehouses today as deposed President Idi Amin continued to elude pursuing Tanzanian and Ugandan exile troops.

In Kenya, refugees arriving from Uganda said that they had seen Marshal Amin in a village near the Zaire border yesterday. A group of about 40 road workers said that they saw him with a small group of aides and a radio-equipped jeep in the village of Nebbi, in northwestern Uganda.

That area is separated from the rest of Uganda by the Nile and is close to Zaire and to Marshal Amin's Kakwa home territory to the north.

[Reuters, quoting a group of Zairian exiles, said from Brussels today that Marshal Amin was reported to have arrived in Kisangani Province in eastern Zaire. The statement by the Zairian Socialist Party in exile did not say how it had received the information that Marshal Amin was in the area of Kisangani, formerly Stanleyville.]

[The statement quoted by Reuters appeared to Zaire to refuse asylum to "this tyrant and murderer" and asked the population of Kisangani to arrest him and hand him over to the Ugandan authorities for trial.] The last previous hint of his whereabouts had been a report that his private jet was seen refueling Friday at Soroti, in northeastern Uganda, while a Libyan aircraft stood by. There is another airfield at Arua, near the village where the road workers said that they had seen Marshal Amin.

Kampala radio said yesterday that "the traitor Amin has fled Uganda and reports say he is on his way to an Arab country." The broadcast, however, was based on news reports speculating on Marshal Amin's intentions and not on independent information.

Tanzanian officers said that the body of Robert Astles, a white Briton who served as an aide to Marshal Amin, was found beside a car destroyed by a rocket grenade in Kampala Tuesday night. Reporters were not shown the body and there was no confirmation of the report.

Mr. Astles, once described by exiles as the "second most hated man in Uganda," served as Marshal Amin's foreign policy adviser. The Tanzanians said that Mr. Astles and a white woman in the car with him were killed when Tanzanian soldiers fired grenades at the vehicle as it was leaving the city. They did not identify the woman. Mr. Astles, who settled in Uganda in the 1950s, was married to a black Ugandan.

Britain today announced its recognition of the new Ugandan government of President Youssef Lule. Reuters reported from London. The British broke diplomatic relations with the regime of Marshal Amin.

**Robert Astles, a British aide to Idi Amin, was reported dead by Tanzanian officials.**

**Lions, Bears Uneasy**

Hundreds of blood donors lined up in Belgrade as medical teams were rushed by air to the region. Rescuers trying to get in by road were hampered by landslides and the collapse of some sections of the main highway. The director of the Sarajevo Zoo, more than 200 kilometers from the coast, said that lions and bears felt the coming of the quake hours in advance and started running in circles around their cages.

Fears that the death toll could soar were raised by reports of flattened villages and scores of dead in the mountains of Montenegro, overlooking the coastal region.

Yugoslav scientists said the first quake was the most powerful recorded in this country for 70 years. Minor shocks went on into the evening.

In Italy, thousands of people rushed into the streets of Adriatic coast towns after a series of tremors.

**Drawn to China**

Mr. Rittenberg was an Army private from a prominent South Carolina family, a brilliant linguist who went to China in 1945.

In a way, he stands for a whole generation of World War II-era Americans and their fascination with China — with its hugeness, its distance, its strangeness. He is one of those Americans who was drawn to China and the Communist revolution in the aftermath of the war and who simply never went home.

But his story is odder still: He rose steadily in the Chinese bureaucracy to become a leader in Peking Radio, a "foreign expert" with wide influence and respect. For a time, until what he calls the witch hunt began, he may have been the most powerful foreigner ever to work in the government of Mao Tse-tung. He is still (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Tito Says Damage Immense At Least 200 Killed In Yugoslav Quakes

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, April 15 (Reuters) — Two major earthquakes struck Yugoslavia's southern Adriatic coast today and President Tito told the nation that more than 200 persons had died. Hotels, hospitals and many homes were destroyed in the first quake shortly after dawn.

The shock, reverberating in Italy, Austria, Greece, Albania and Bulgaria, was described as more powerful than the one which devastated the Yugoslav city of Skopje in 1963, killing more than 1,000 persons. The second quake, almost as severe, hit the Adriatic coastal resort belt 8 1/2 hours later and destroyed already weakened buildings.

President Tito, who was in the Igalo resort close to the area hit hardest, went on the national radio to announce the death toll. His figure of 200 dead was twice the previous official estimate.

The Yugoslav leader said that he had seen immense damage and appealed to the population to help the victims. The Igalo resort was evacuated after the second quake, according to officials who did not disclose whether President Tito had left the area.

**Quake Measured 9**

Yugoslav scientists measured the first shock at 9 on the 12-point Mercalli scale, and the second at 8.

Hundreds of thousands of European tourists are regular spring visitors to the towns worst hit by the quake — Bar, Kotor, Risan, Ucinj and Budva. Officials said that residents were out in the streets or fleeing. Some buildings collapsed into the sea.

The old citadel of Herceg-Novi, a landmark in the bay of Kotor, was destroyed. Fourteen buildings in the port were damaged by the first shock and destroyed by the second.

Centuries-old houses in the medieval city of Dubrovnik, farther north, cracked open and an ancient church was destroyed. Four hotels were destroyed in Budva during what the official Tanjug news agency described as a catastrophic quake.

Tanjug said that one ship had gone down and another was sinking in the port of Bar. Almost all the houses in three villages southwest of Titograd were uninhabitable and at least seven villagers died in the disaster.

**Lions, Bears Uneasy**

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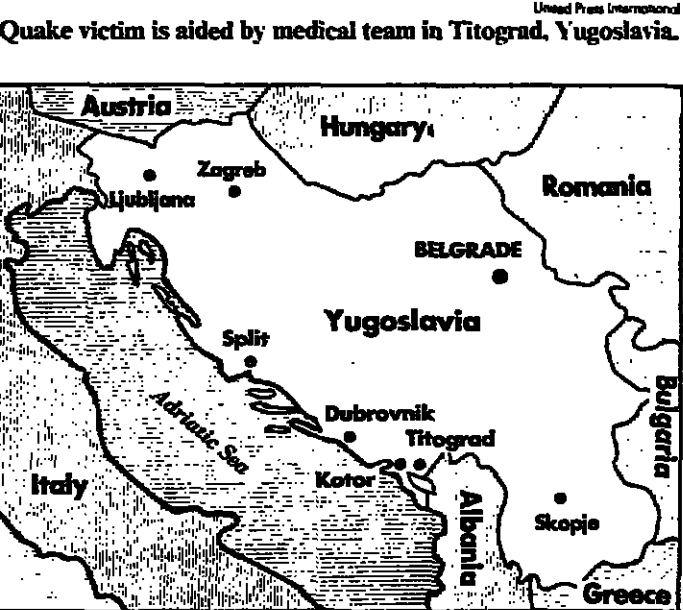
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ors. The shocks, also felt in Venice, Naples and Rome, were so strong that instruments in several Italian seismological institutes went out of action. Officials at one institute near Florence said that they registered eight tremors in an eight-hour period, with the first and last measuring up to 10 on the 12-point scale.



Quake victim is aided by medical team in Titograd, Yugoslavia.



## Transcript Reveals Shift Bell Withdraws Support Of Charter to Govern FBI

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, April 15 — Attorney General Griffin Bell, in a potentially crucial switch, no longer is supporting a congressional charter governing the FBI's domestic and foreign intelligence investigations.

Mr. Bell took the new stance, which could jeopardize prospects for passage of the FBI's first legislative mandate, in a meeting April 4 with the special agents in charge of the FBI's 59 field offices. The Los Angeles Times obtained a copy of his remarks.

The drive to enact a charter grew out of post-Watergate disclosures of illegal and improper activities that the FBI engaged in when investigating domestic groups and individuals. Until now, the Carter administration has supported a charter to assure the FBI's accountability.

Mr. Bell also strongly opposes requiring FBI agents to obtain a warrant before they could use informants in investigating terrorist groups. Some charter advocates, an aide to Mr. Bell said, want agents to be required to make a legal presentation of probable cause to believe a crime is being committed before using informants.

One aide said that he thought that Mr. Bell, in expressing his distaste for the charter, was expressing himself more strongly to the FBI agents than he would when he appeared before congressional committees.

"He's positioning himself to make it clear he only wants a charter if it's a good charter," the aide said. "He doesn't think the status quo is all that bad, and he would rather preserve it than see a charter that would harm the bureau."

A Justice Department-FBI proposal for governing the FBI's activities in everything but foreign intelligence and counterintelligence is to be sent to the Office of Management and Budget soon for circulation to other agencies for review and comment.

If approved and endorsed by Mr. Bell, this could be introduced as an administration charter proposal next month. But senators and congressmen were expected to ask for more restrictive proposals than those that the FBI and Justice Department have agreed on.

Another push for has come from FBI Director William Webster, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



## Begin Is Reported Unworried

## Egypt, Israel Show Treaty-Exchange Jitters

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM (WP) — As they approach the last act of their 16-month peace drama, Egypt and Israel have revealed signs of opening-night jitters that to the faint-hearted conjure visions of the delicately fashioned treaty coming apart.

In the barrage of rhetoric, charges and countercharges that have marred the past week of less-than-peaceful relations, there is less than meets the eye. But the symptoms of nervousness are classic:

Premier Mustapha Khalil of Egypt suggested publicly that if Syria attacks Israel, Egypt might join in battle — on the Arab side. Israel fired off a note of protest, and just when the dispute seemed to be petering out, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butros Ghali said that Egypt would not normalize its relations with Israel as soon as had been expected.

After another lull, Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman postponed his official visit to Cairo. Ostensibly, it was because of problems of keeping kosher during Passover, but Israelis dismiss the official explanation as implausible, because Mr. Weizman is not well known for his orthodoxy.

## Passage Refused

Then the Israeli freighter Ashdod, which was to have been the first Israeli ship to sail through the Suez Canal as a result of the treaty, was turned back to the port of Eilat by Egyptian maritime officials. Before Israel could digest that news, they were being told that the planned ceremony in the Sinai to exchange formally the ratified treaties had been postponed by Egypt from tomorrow to next Sunday.

Next, Israelis read in their newspapers that the Foreign Ministry had accused Mr. Ghali of being "misleading," and that Mr. Ghali was complaining that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's pledge to continue building Jewish settle-

ments in the West Bank will "obstruct" the pursuit of peace.

While urging leaders of both sides to refrain from hyperbole, the influential Hebrew newspaper Ha'aretz calmly assured its readers in an editorial, "There is no reason to be nervous."

It seems that, where all else had failed, only the Passover holiday and the traditional Seder commemorating the flight of the children of Israel from Egypt managed to succeed in lowering the shrill voices. Even then, this year's reading of the Haggadah — the ancient story of the wandering Jews — was inevitably laced in many Israeli homes with contemporary wisecracks about Egypt's trustworthiness 3,500 years after the Exodus.

## Begin Said Serene

Mr. Begin, having been assured by Mr. Sadat in a telephone call that all the promises made at the March 26 treaty signing in Washington and during Mr. Begin's visit to Cairo last week will be honored, is said by his aides to be serene in the belief that nothing serious is afoot.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry official observed recently that Mr. Khalil had backpedaled somewhat from his statements about Syria, conditioning the warning on Israel's refusal to negotiate with Syria.

Officials dismissed Mr. Ghali's remarks about postponing normalizing relations, pointing out that the foreign minister had been co-opted by Mr. Sadat's telephone pledge to Mr. Begin.

There are Egyptian assurances that Israeli ships will be able to pass through the Suez soon, and that the settlements dispute can be dealt with civilly over the negotiating table when West Bank and Gaza Strip autonomy talks begin.

As for the postponement of Mr. Weizman's trip, government officials say it would not make much sense for Mr. Weizman to begin

technical negotiations in Cairo on Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai before the exchange of treaty ratification documents.

"There is a feeling here to let Sadat overcome this stage of his own difficulties — internal opposition and pressures from the other Arab states. A lot of things are being said to fulfill internal needs," an Israeli official said.

"Everyone's itchy. Everyone's nervous and touchy right now. These are the first nervous moves in normalizing relations between two countries, and I suppose they are to be expected," a Foreign Ministry official said.

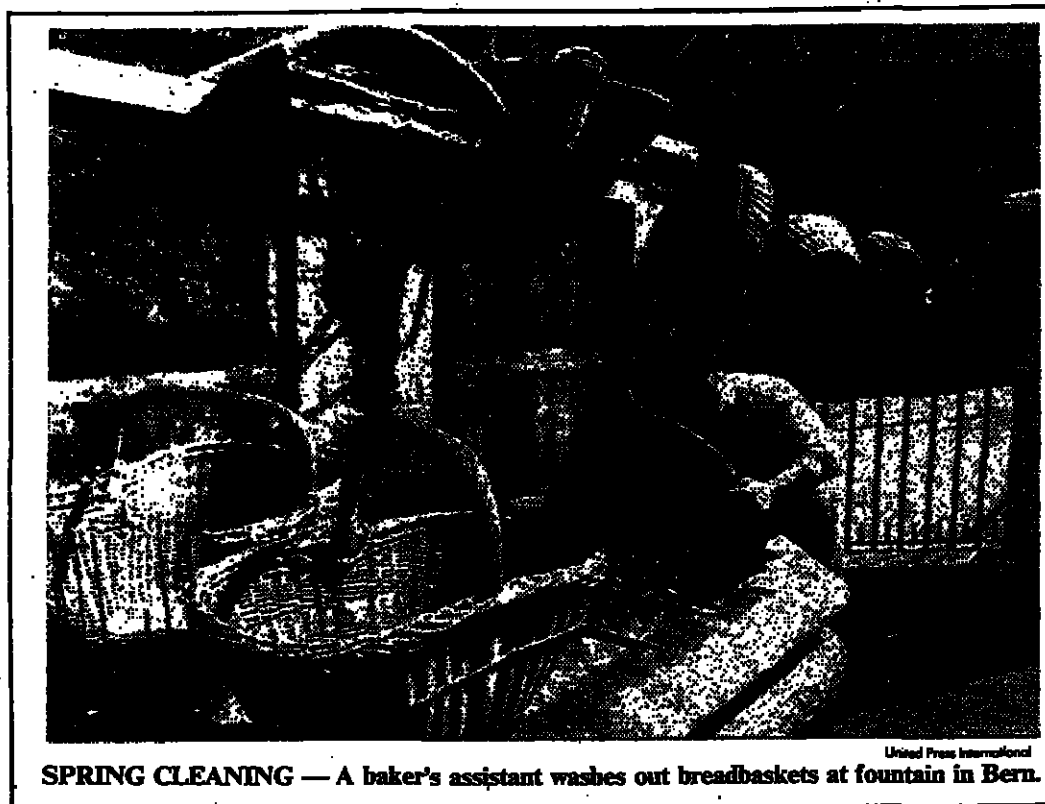
The Israeli view now is that with ambiguous clauses, it would be miraculous if last-minute disputes before the exchange of ratification did not take place between two countries that have been in a state of war for 30 years.

## Egypt-Israel Oil Meeting

TEL AVIV, April 15 (AP) — Egyptian and Israeli energy ministers will meet Tuesday to try to resolve remaining issues on the question of Sinai oil. Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said today.

The discussions will take place at the oil fields on the Gulf of Suez, and will concentrate on the transfer to Egypt of the Israeli-developed Alma field. The fields are to be returned in October, seven months after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. The Alma field has nine offshore wells, which, according to the Energy Ministry, produce 30,000 barrels of oil a day. Also to be discussed, according to Mr. Mordechai, is the possibility of the sale to Egypt of Israeli drilling equipment.

The talks were set up last week in telephone conversations between Mr. Mordechai and Mr. Khalil, Israeli Foreign Minister. It will be the first meeting on a ministerial level between Israel and Egypt since they signed their peace pact.



SPRING CLEANING — A baker's assistant washes out breadbaskets at fountain in Bern.

## Thousands Held for Years

## India to Aid Prisoners Awaiting Trial

NEW DELHI, April 15 (NYT) — Spurred by public protests, the Indian government has taken legislative steps toward ending the practice of holding defendants indefinitely without trial.

With India's courts clogged with millions of cases, almost 110,000 of the 185,000 persons currently in Indian jails are awaiting court action. About half of these wait years for trial, and many are too poor to put up bail.

The Home Ministry has asked Parliament to set a time limit for the completion of court action. The legislation, an official said, would automatically free a prisoner if he were not tried within that period.

At a recent meeting with prison officials from the states, Home Minister H.M. Patel ordered changes in the prison rules that justice could be expedited. The minister also gave state governments three months to report on the status of all prisoners awaiting court action.

The ratio of such prisoners to those serving sentences works out to a national average of 58 percent, but in some states such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the percentage is higher than 80 percent. The lot of those confined to prison without trial is made worse by the primitive conditions under which they are kept. Many of those not yet tried have already served more time than the term prescribed as punishment for their alleged offenses.

Most of India's prisons were built in the 19th century and are governed by jail manuals prepared at that time. Few of the 22 state governments have followed the model jail manual that was pre-

pared by the federal government in 1959 or spent the money given to them for modernization of jails. Of the 3,600 jails in the country, only a few hundred have electricity or plumbing.

A government committee reporting six years ago on jail conditions concluded that: "The prison administration in the country is generally in a depressing state. Most buildings are old and ill-equipped and many prisons are heavily overcrowded." Convicts and those awaiting trial, the report said, "are lodged in the same institutions

throughout. The adults, adolescents, juveniles, women and lunatics are also generally confined in common institutions," it said.

There have been several public protests about those awaiting trial in prison for long periods; the plight of one large group in detention so moved some lawyers that they applied to the Supreme Court for their release. Last month the court ordered the release of all such prisoners who have been in jail without trial for a period exceeding the term they would get if convicted.

There is no reason why they should be allowed to languish in jails merely because the state is in a position to try them within a reasonable period of time," the judgment said. It also said that it would be a violation of individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution if the trial period became unduly long. However, only a few hundred benefited from this decision, because state officials complained of procedural problems. Some of those in jail who are too poor to put up bail are also reluctant to be released, because they find it difficult to get employment and are faced with starvation. In jail they are given food and usually have little work to perform.

## Bangladesh President Reorganizes Cabinet

DACCA, Bangladesh, April 15 (Reuters) — President Ziaur Rahman, reorganizing his Cabinet yesterday, dropped five members and brought in seven new ones. But he retained Shah Azizur Rahman as prime minister, and also kept as deputy prime ministers Budhooz Choudhury and Maudud Ahmed.

Among those sworn in was Agriculture Minister Gen. Shamsul Islam, who until last month served as principal staff officer to the president.

## Russia Moves to Protect Advisers in Afghanistan

KABUL, Afghanistan, April 15 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has taken urgent steps to protect its citizens in Afghanistan following the murder of scores of Soviet advisers by opponents of the pro-Communist government here, western diplomats said today.

The measures included sending Soviet women and children home, they said.

Soviet men who came to Afghanistan last year after President Nur Muhammad Taraki seized power in a coup, have left city apartments where for cramped quarters in the embassy compound and are rarely seen outside.

"They have adopted a siege mentality," an Asian diplomat said. "They are obviously taking precautions in case the fighting reaches the capital."

The trouble has so far been confined to the provinces as Moslem tribesmen oppose the new government's leftist reforms.

Although the government appeared to be in control of major cities and roads, at least 60 Russians were reported killed by rebels last month in the western city of Herat.

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## Many Rebels Escape

## Somoza Troops Recapture City Held by Guerrillas

By Tom Fenton

ESTELI, Nicaragua, April 15 (AP) — President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard recaptured this city yesterday from leftist rebels and encountered only small pockets of resistance and snipers, a guard spokesman said.

Reporters, stopped at a National Guard post on the city's outskirts along with a Red Cross convoy, could hear scattered gunshots answered by occasional bursts of machine-gun fire.

It appeared that many of the 400 guerrillas, who had seized control of Esteli on April 7, had slipped into the nearby hills on Friday night after days of house-to-house combat.

A National Guard spokesman said that troops had left an opening in their ring encircling the city to give the rebels an escape route and avoid a major battle that could have taken the lives of many civilians.

## Guardsmen Trapped

Esteli, a mountain city 90 miles north of Managua, fell to guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, who trapped about 100 guardsmen in the city of 15,000. Guard reinforcements rushed to the city and attacked with rockets, armored cars, a tank and airplanes.

The Sandinistas are fighting to remove President Somoza, whose family has dominated Nicaraguan politics for 40 years. A civil war waged in September 1978 to topple the regime. President Somoza is on vacation in Miami.

In Managua, a National Guard spokesman said that the National Guard had control of Esteli and it was open to journalists and the Red Cross. However, the Red Cross relief caravan was not allowed into the city by Col. Vicente Zuniga, the Esteli guard commander.

"The colonel said the Red Cross compound was still guerrilla territory," said the president of the Nicaraguan Red Cross.

When the convoy reached a village near Esteli, several hundred refugees and dozens of vehicles trailed behind, with the refugees hoping to re-enter the city and learn the fate of relatives.

## 'Kidnapped With Bullets'

One refugee said she saw "21 bodies in one block" before she fled the city on Wednesday. She said the dead were "an entire Sandinista squad. They were riddled with bullets."

Paul Schoch of Geneva, the president of the International Red Cross Committee, was allowed to enter Esteli while National Guardsmen searched the caravan vehicles and supplies. When he returned to the guard post he said that guards-

men had refused to let anyone leave the city.

"They told us we couldn't let anyone out, but we could set up a refugee center," Mr. Schoch said. The convoy included four school buses that Red Cross volunteers had hoped to use to evacuate refugees.

A Red Cross official said that did not think the fighting had been as severe as it was in September. "The National Guard appeared to have tried to protect the lives of civilians more this time," he said.

In its only casualty report on the Esteli fighting, which was issued Monday, the guard said that persons, including seven guardsmen, had been killed.

Scattered gunfire and bombing were reported in Managua and other cities early Saturday, but the National Guard did not give details or list of casualties.

## Troops Loot In Uganda

(Continued from Page 1)

Amin in July, 1976, after he expelled several British diplomats from Kampala.

Speaking in a BBC interview, Foreign Secretary David Owen said that "the time has now come when we should be offering as much help as we can." He said that British diplomat Richard Posen is flown to Uganda from Nairobi today. "He will be making contact with the new government and will be effectively an act of recognition," Mr. Owen said. "He will be charged with finding out what can do to help. I think they are going to need a great deal of help from the Commonwealth countries." At his official residence in Entebbe, 21 miles from Kampala, President Lule met with Owen and said that law and order had been largely restored.

But unconfirmed reports in Nairobi said that there was widespread violence beyond areas held by Tanzanian and exile troops. Refugees reaching Kenya, many Muslims and Sudanese who favored the Amin regime, reported that vigilantes had set up roadblocks along the Uganda-Tanzania border.

Meanwhile, Tanzanian troops in Uganda pushed north to the east of the capital yesterday. They met little resistance.

There still was no sign of civil authority in Kampala, four days after the city's capture. Soldiers were carrying out raids in the city, looting and burning shops and homes in the city.

Water and electricity were restored to some of the city's 400,000 residents. Food remained scarce. Long lines formed outside the few open butcher shops. Communication with Kampala from other East African countries was cut and it was impossible to reach Kampala from Nairobi early today.

President Lule appealed to international relief agencies for emergency supplies of food, medicine and other essentials. He said he had an unofficial message from the United States that it was starting doing normal business with us.

"Well, we all watched it on television every night. Our room was jammed. Everyone was very happy about it. Except our children. They are unhappy about one thing: kept taking out a prepared list. This is very unlike him."

Mrs. Rittenberg: "Oh, but I must remember he's very old."

Mr. Rittenberg: "That's not honey. He's very fast on his feet."

What surprises Mr. Rittenberg most about his visit to America after all these years is his respect for the American people. "Everywhere he goes, people want to know him. It's still hard for me to realize what's so interesting when we were still in Peking in the 'Today' show called up to me on the show. I said to Yuh, 'I think this is only the start.'"

In Washington, Mr. Rittenberg is staying with an old college classmate from Chapel Hill, a government geologist. He has already had two reunions with classmates in New York. "None of them has much information about me through the years. They'd be around what they knew." He seems to enjoy that.

Back to China

Last year, Mr. Rittenberg established contact with his sister for the first time since his departure. His first letter she said, "I always knew some things about you you never changed."

One of which is that Mr. Rittenberg is going back to China. His U.S. tour will last through June. There has never been a doubt that he would go back.

"Only if someone in America asked me to do a very important job would I stay. But I don't expect that to happen."

When he gets home, he will resume his translating chores at the agency. The children (three or four) will continue their schooling. His wife will work at the radio station again.

"I never knew," he said softly, "the trees could be so pretty in spring. I had forgotten it. I guess Charleston may be magical. It may make me very homesick for home."

## U.S. Is Said to Fear Saudi Power Shift

(Continued from Page 1)

gered the Saudi Arabians by insisting that production be raised and that they more actively resist price rises within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Even if calculated, the maneuvering for position and influence within the family and abroad appears to be exacerbating the stresses brought by the sudden disappearance of the strong and steady King Faisal, Arab uprearer over Mr. Sadat's peace bid and religious-led revolution across the Gulf in Iran.

## Rumors of Discontent

For the first time since the Saudi Air Force was purged in 1963 after an abortive coup effort, foreigners in Saudi Arabia are beginning to hear gossip about discontent within the armed forces, over which the royal family has established tight control. The reports are extremely sketchy, but disturbing for U.S. officials.

Prince Abdullah's National Guard is the key internal security unit, protecting the kingdom's main cities, oil fields and communications facilities. The guard is a liberate — counterweight to the army, commanded by Prince Sultan and stationed on Saudi Arabia's borders. Prince Abdullah and Prince Sultan appear to be serious rivals for power behind King Khalid and Prince Fahd.

The confusion in the administration surrounding Saudi intentions is compounded by reporting cables from the U.S. embassy in Jiddah that "are as uncritical and self-serving for the Saudi Arabians as the reporting on the shah was from Iran last year," according to a U.S. official familiar with them. The embassy is headed by a Carter political appointee, John West, the former governor of South Carolina.

U.S. analysts intently have been watching suggestions of serious splits between Prince Fahd and the rest of the family over policy toward the Arab world and the United States since November 1977, when Mr. Sadat stunned the world by flying to Jerusalem and beginning his effort for the peace treaty that was signed in Washington March 26.

The Saudi Arabians had treated Mr. Sadat's survival until then as a matter of their own national security. They deeply fear a return to the assertive Arab nationalism and dependence on the Soviet Union that marked the rule of Mr. Sadat's predecessor, Nasser, who openly sought to topple the Saudi royal family.

Their support for Mr. Sadat became more ambivalent after the Jerusalem trip. At the Baghdad summit conference last November, Prince Fahd suddenly agreed to a sharp denunciation of Mr. Sadat that Foreign Minister Prince Saud alaisal and other officials had told the United States the Saudi Arabians would not accept.

The reversal shook Carter administration confidence in the Saudi Arabians, whom the White House had viewed as a strategic partner with enough economic influence to help stabilize the Middle East and other Third World areas. Reports that Prince Fahd became depressed after the November Baghdad conference further undermined U.S. confidence.

Administration experts on Saudi Arabia still do not agree on the political meaning of the royal family's oscillations during the last six months. There is some evidence, however, that Prince Fahd argued that Saudi Arabia had to move away from Mr. Sadat — at least publicly — and try to mend relations with Iraq and Syria, which he saw emerging as the dominant forces in the region after the disintegration of Iran's army and Egypt's effective withdrawal from the Arab political and military front.

Some analysts believe that Prince Fahd was behind the tactical decision to extend a letter to the Soviet Union on improving relations at a time when the Carter administration was pressing the Saudi Arabians to support Mr. Sadat more openly.

Part of the U.S. effort was to get Prince Fahd to come to Washington to discuss the Camp David accords, but the prince abruptly canceled his trip last month for what the Saudi Arabians suggested were political reasons. The Carter administration's conflicting public explanation that Prince Fahd was ill drew a sharp Saudi rebuke.

The sudden trip to Madrid has rekindled the medical-political dichotomy. Theories are surfacing that Prince Fahd was bundled out of Riyadh, which has perhaps the world's most expensive and modern hospital, by a disturbed royal family to get him out of the way during the second Baghdad conference. There is also the Machiavellian view that Prince Fahd engineered the trip for political self-protection.

U.S. officials concede that they do not have enough hard information to make a conclusive choice between these and other theories now. But the theories are continuing to feed a perception of trouble in Saudi Arabia that, however far from reality it may be, is beginning to affect policy thinking in Washington.

## U.S. to Appoint A Superenvoy

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT) — The Carter administration intends to choose a prominent public figure as a superambassador to handle future Middle East negotiations, according to administration officials.

A list of top candidates for the job, including former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton, has been sent to the White House by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the officials said Friday.

Administration officials said that Mr. Carter would probably make a decision on the new Middle East negotiator by the end of the month. Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance decided, according to aides, that they were spending too much time in Middle East negotiations and wanted a high-level superambassador to relieve them of much of the work.

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## WEATHER

ALABAMA	C	F	N.A.	MADRID	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Mist	MILAN	20	68	Sunny
ANKARA	18	64	Cloudy	NILAN	18	64	Fair
ATHENS	7	45	Fair	MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	65	Clear	MOSCOW	12	54	Snow
BERLIN	20	68	Clear	MUNICH	18	64	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	18	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
BUSINESS	27	80	Cloudy	NICE	19	66	Fair
BUCHAREST	20	68	Fair	ORLY	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Fair	PARIS	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy	PRAGUE	22	72	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	N.A.	ROME	21	70	Sunny
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy	SOFIA	17	63	Fair
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	70	Fair	TENKAR	20	68	Clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	Clear
GENEVA	17	63	Fair	TOKYO	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—1	30	Cloudy	TURIN	—	—	N.A.
ISTANBUL	12	54	Fair	VIENNA	19	66	Fair
LAS PALMAS	15	59	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	16	61	Cloudy
LONDON	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	16	61	Fair
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of 1700 GMT; Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

APRIL 16, 1979





**LOOKING FOR HELP** — More than 1,000 persons wait outside a federal assistance center in Wichita Falls, Texas, where a tornado last week killed at least 44 persons, injured more than 700 others and razed or damaged 2,000 homes.

### Feared Nuclear Tests Would Be Jeopardized

## U.S. Suppressed '65 Study Tying Leukemia to Fallout

By Bill Curry

WASHINGTON, April 15 (WP) — Officials involved in U.S. atomic bomb tests feared in 1965 that disclosure of a secret study linking leukemia to radioactive fallout from the bombs could jeopardize the government's position in costly and bitter testing and result in costly damage claims, according to documents obtained by The Washington Post.

That study, as well as a proposal to examine thyroid cancer rates in Utah, touched off a series of top-level meetings within the old Atomic Energy Commission over how to handle the information. The documents also indicate that the Atomic Energy Commission, the top U.S. health agency which conducted the studies, joined the AEC in assuring the public about any possible danger from fallout.

Disclosure of the new documents, the result of Freedom of Information requests by The Post, comes on the eve of joint congressional hearings into the possible health damages caused by scores of above-ground nuclear explosions at the Nevada test site from 1951 to 1962.

Two previous inquiries on fallout and health were held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in 1959 and 1963. This week's hearings in Salt Lake City by health and government operations subcommittees will be the first on the subject conducted by congressional committees also not responsible for promoting nuclear development.

#### HEW Files

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has released nearly 40,000 pages of files dealing with radiation, about 35,000 of them recently. Other documents were obtained from the Energy Department, the successor to the AEC.

Among the documents were ones showing that: • A 1959 study found higher levels of the radioactive isotope strontium-90 in the bones of younger children in the fallout zone. Coincidentally, a Utah state epidemiologist found this year that children living in the zone during the weapons testing had leukemia 2 1/2 times as often as children before and after the testing program.

• A White House panel of radiation officials concluded in 1962 that nuclear testing had increased the risk of adverse health effects. Despite that, the government has rigidly maintained that testing caused no harm.

A 1959-60 spur in leukemia in the southwestern Utah counties of Washington and Iron was first detected by a health investigator in 1961 and fallout was immediately suspected.

That observation, by Edward Weiss, eventually led to the 1965 finding that the two counties experienced nine more leukemia cases than the 19 statistically expected. Mr. Weiss's study, disclosed in January by The Post, was essentially completed in July, 1965, when he submitted it for publication in a health service journal.

By Sept. 1 of that year, a copy of Mr. Weiss's leukemia study had been sent to the AEC, as had the Public Health Service's proposal to test schoolchildren in southwest Utah for thyroid abnormalities.

The AEC discussed the two studies that morning. The same day, a White House science adviser called the health service to ask, "What would be the federal government's liability" for any health problems found?

By 5 that afternoon, a joint AEC-health service-White House meeting was set for the next day with three HEW lawyers present. A sign of the legal problems the studies could cause. At the meeting, AEC representatives criticized the leukemia studies and the proposed thyroid study. It was agreed they would submit suggestions for changes.

"Problems to Commission" A week later, the AEC was ready with a proposed letter to the surgeon general, the head of the Public Health Service, Dwight Linn, then assistant general manager of the AEC, told his commissioners: "Although we do not oppose developing further data in these areas [leukemia and thyroid abnormalities], performance of the studies will pose potential problems to the commission — adverse public reaction, lawsuits and jeopardizing the programs at the Nevada test site."

The next day, Sept. 10, Mr. Linn sent a critique to the surgeon general, criticizing the study's scientific basis that were made public in January with the Weiss report. The letter did not, however, make any reference to the AEC's concerns about damage suits, adverse publicity or its effect on the testing program.

Press Coverage Feared Meanwhile, the Public Health Service was gearing up to announce the thyroid study and to disclose the leukemia study. Mr. Weiss's study was formally prepared and dated Sept. 14. Two days later, the thyroid study was announced, but there was no mention of the leukemia findings.

One health service document suggests the service itself may have suppressed the study temporarily to avoid excessive press coverage of the thyroid study. "All of this interest," an official wrote of the congressional and press concern for fallout studies, "will be intensified if publication of the leukemia portion of the study occurs before the thyroid project begins."

Earlier, the health service had decided to minimize any publicity of the thyroid study. As a result, the Weiss study was not released and, in 1966, was still under review and revision. It was never released.

The thyroid study, however, which eventually exonerated the nuclear tests, was published, despite acknowledgments that there were severe limitations to it. "There are some problems with the thyroid study," said Dr. Joseph Lyon, the Utah epidemiologist who recently documented the increase in leukemia among children in the testing area. And Mr. Weiss's leukemia study, Dr. Lyon said, detected what Dr. Lyon would prove 13 years later.

Claims for lost wages and lost business are not being paid immediately, nor are claims for anxiety, according to Mr. Vinson. He said exact compensable levels for those claims have not yet been determined.

The Harrisburg claims office is expected to stay open through the spring and possibly through June to handle business from nuclear refugees and other victims of nuclear accident.

Under the act, liability claims of up to \$140 million are covered by about 250 mutual and stock insurance companies in two pools run by American Nuclear Insurers and Mutual Atomic Energy Liability Underwriters.

If claims go over the \$140-million mark, each of 67 licensed reactors in the United States are assessed \$5 million, swelling the available coverage by \$335 million to \$475 million.

If they exceed \$475 million, that's when Price-Anderson enters the picture, said Carol Dower, assistant to the president of American Nuclear Insurers. "Then the federal government would come on for \$55 million. That brings total coverage to \$560 million."

A provision in the act permits Congress to appropriate additional funds if claims come to more than \$560 million.

Ron Vinson, a spokesman for American Nuclear Insurers, said claims arising from the Three Mile Island accident would not even come near the point of assessing other reactors or dipping into federal funds.

"The only thing you did have was releases of small amounts of radiation that were vented off while they were trying to bring the reactor under control. We haven't actually suffered contamination of any areas, or any bodily damage that we know of," he said Friday.

Mr. Vinson said the claims office is dealing primarily with additional living expenses incurred as a result of Gov. Richard Thornburgh's advice that pregnant women and preschool children evacuate the area. "A few people out there are claiming loss of wages and business interruption," he said. "Right now our top priority is compensation for families with pregnant women or preschool-age children within a five-mile radius of Three Mile Island."

He said that reactor temperatures would drop slowly as they come closer to temperatures in the secondary cooling system. Ultimately, additional backup cooling systems may be used to bring the reactor to cold shutdown — a state in which cooling pumps are turned off and the water circulates through the core naturally. At that point, there is no danger of the reactor's heating and going out of control.

By yesterday, 400 residents of the area had been tested for radiation, and none was found to have absorbed any traces of radioactive material. Surveys around the plant indicated that radiation levels remained at normal background levels. People living near the plant had come home, and life in surrounding towns has returned to normal.

Meanwhile, about 600 people gathered in the rain outside Consolidated Edison's Indian Point nuclear power plant at Buchanan, N.Y., calling for its shutdown. Among the speakers at the rally was singer Pete Seeger, who said that it creates frustration when the government "charges ahead" with something the people oppose. Protests were also staged in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Concord, N.H.

The commission believes that there were three separate periods of "uncovering." The last one doing the most damage because it apparently went unchecked for six hours. The uncovering is what overheated the fuel rods to the point where they cracked and crumbled, venting radioactivity into the containment.

"To Be Expected" The commission said that the shutdown was proceeding as expected, and that there was no concern about the slowness of the temperature drop. "That's to be expected," said Mr. Abraham. "The system is driving itself and is not being forced very much."

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## U.S. Army Tries to Boost Strength of Reserve Units

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — The Army is making a vigorous but thus far marginally successful effort to bolster the reserves, which need more than 500,000 soldiers to reach full strength, according to one estimate.

"There are some problems in the reserve forces which we are trying now to address," President Carter acknowledged at a news conference last week. Critics in Congress, however, believe that the condition of the reserves is far worse than the president indicated. Last fall, the Senate Armed Services Committee described the situation as critical.

The Army's reserve forces have lost strength since the draft ended in 1973. Before that, the draft led many young men to enlist in the reserves to avoid regular service. At the same time, the country was going through an anti-military phase, from which the Army believes it is now emerging.

#### Draft Discussed

Gen. Bernard Rogers, the Army chief of staff, suggested last month that some form of military induction system might have to be instituted to fill the reserves. Army Secretary Clifford Alexander took exception to this, saying that there was no need to restore the draft. The Army and the other services have had no difficulty in getting enough men and women for the active forces.

The most serious shortage is in the Individual Ready Reserves. These men are trained soldiers who would replace casualties in active Army, reserve or National Guard units. Their skills range from those of a rifleman to an operator of anti-tank missiles. "We will be short half a million men on mobilization," Maj. Gen. Henry Mohr, chief of Army reserves, said, referring to the Individual Ready Reserves. His estimate included not only active reservists but also men who have had reserve training and could be called up to bolster reserve units.

The reserves had 186,000 men in their units on Feb. 28 after recruiting 400 men in January and 900 in February. But they were still under their authorized strength of 260,000. In the event of war, these troops and the National Guard of 400,000 would provide the principal reinforcement for the regular forces deployed in Europe and elsewhere. The National Guard is slightly under its full strength.

#### Bonus Increase

The Defense Department supports a proposed law that would increase the bonus for veterans of the reserves who reenlist. Gen. Mohr pointed out that the Army spends \$5,000 to train a recruit but only \$1,500 to retrain a veteran.

The officer manning in the Individual Ready Reserves and the reserve units is "not too bad" although there is a "very serious shortage of doctors and nurses," he said.

Many of the officers are from the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. These men and women are routed through the active Army and the reserve units. Most of them were described as "trained and ready to fill their special assignments."

The Army also has a money problem. The reserve has a budget allowance of \$25 million and in Gen. Mohr's opinion it needs \$62 million to stay even. The current programs for recruiting, training and mobilization are grossly inadequate, he said. One result of what the Army calls budgetary constraints is that only 4 percent of its men assigned to the reserves are on full-time duty. The Air Force figure is 18 to 25 percent.

Gen. Mohr has 30 programs under way or under consideration for raising the strength of the reserves. One is a cadet program that would allow young men and women from 15 to 18 to learn about the military and civilian skills to be gained in the reserves and to visit active Army units to familiarize themselves with the forces' missions.

Another is an enlistment bonus of \$1,500 paid over four years of reserve service. Gen. Mohr wants to expand the bonus system to include units not now eligible.

Enlistees also may select an educational assistance program in lieu of a bonus. This provides for the payment of up to 50 percent of educational expenses at an accredited institution.

An affiliation program for units that would be deployed early in the war is also in the Army plan. This involves active planning, equipping and training support of selected reserve units by commands of the active Army in support of NATO war plans.

Currently, 93 battalions and one company of reserves and National Guard participate in the program. An additional 76 company-sized units will be added to it this year.

#### Force Diminished Since Draft's End

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### Vandals Desecrate 2 French Synagogues

STRASBOURG, France, April 15 (AP) — Vandals desecrated two synagogues in the Alsace region last night, police said today.

They broke into a synagogue in suburban Strasbourg and scattered religious objects and scrolls on the floor. In Selestat, 48 kilometers south of here, vandals ransacked a synagogue and knocked over numerous objects, police said.

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## Dollar Diplomacy in Mideast

As far as we can determine, the dowries that President Carter promised Egypt and Israel for their peacemaking would cost the United States an additional \$500 million a year for the next three years. Most of that will be gifts. The rest will generate huge loans for military purchases, largely in the United States, but these will be repaid with normal commercial interest. If peace can truly be served at these amounts, it's a bargain.

Only by adding the total loans and gifts for all three years do you reach the more commonly heard figure of \$4.8 billion in new assistance for the two countries. That total can be made to sound even more impressive — or horrendous — by adding the prior levels of aid, which would continue: \$1.8 billion a year for Israel and \$970 million for Egypt. If Congress agrees, then the annual levels of support would climb to \$2.8 billion for Israel, more than half of it in gifts or concessional loans that amount to the same thing, and \$1.6 billion, two-thirds gift, for Egypt. (The subtotals of military support would be \$2 billion a year for Israel and \$500 million for Egypt.)

These are not trivial sums; they match those offered any single country by the Marshall Plan for Europe a generation ago. It is true that the United States would feel compelled to provide as much or more had there been no peace treaty, and with no comparable promise of diplomatic dividends. The treaty serves not only the security interests of Israel and Egypt but also the oil and strategic interests of the United States. But as heavy investors in the peace process, Americans are entitled to some special consideration.

Egypt and Israel are economically exhausted. However great their military needs, they have to demonstrate to their people that there are economic benefits in the peace process. Without such progress, neither government will have the political strength to make the further concessions that real peace requires.

U.S. officials contend that Egypt will be getting as much economic aid as it can possibly absorb. But the World Bank and other international agencies intend to sow the seeds for more wise investment. They will need deft political support. Special benefit would flow from projects that make Egyptians and Israelis mutually dependent. And while Israel and Egypt cannot be expected to sell out vital security interests for economic aid, they can be shown that U.S. support is a crucial aspect of their security — at least as important as some issues over which they haggled bitterly in writing their recent agreements.

The U.S. people also have a right to expect greater help from other nations. The governments of Western Europe and Japan have been shamefully timid even with rhetorical support for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The reason is obvious: dependence on oil and fear of the Arab oil producers that condemn the peace. But that very dependence highlights the value of U.S. diplomacy to its allies. The present reticence is odd in allies that usually fret about the danger of the United States going it alone in the world.

More help needs to be demanded as well from conservative Arab nations, notably Saudi Arabia. There is no safety for Arab monarchs in policies that injure Egypt and erode U.S. influence in the region. To appease Arab opponents of the peace treaty, the Saudis intend to cut off "new" aid for Egypt without blocking "old" aid or the more than \$2 billion that Egyptian workers in Saudi Arabia send home each year. Still, if the net effect is to cheat Egypt of the added value of U.S. assistance, Americans will have to draw some disturbing conclusions.

Dollars now define diplomacy in the Middle East. Americans should be grateful for the opportunity to risk money instead of troops. By noting who else chips in, they will recognize their true partners.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Pretoria Loses Its Cool

First question: Were those U.S. military attaches that South Africa has just expelled for "spying" actually spying? The United States, which retaliated by ousting two South African attaches in Washington, doesn't really bother denying it. Spying, or learning as much as you can about the other fellow's military establishment, much of which is secret, is what military attaches are paid to do everywhere. The exchange of attaches is the way countries balance out the risks.

Second question: Since the South Africans are big boys, why did they announce sharply and without warning that they were ousting the attaches, rather than complain quietly through diplomatic channels, as they have in the past? Probably it has to do with the general tizzy the South Africans are in these days. Attacks on the white minority government for the "Muldergate" influence-buying scandal have made that government eager to show its toughness to its nervous Afrikaner constituency. Deterioration in Namibia and Rhodesia may have induced Pretoria to take a step that it thinks would demonstrate to Washington that it cannot be pushed around.

In Namibia, the Western-sponsored plan to bring the former South African colony to independence with the cooperation of both Pretoria and the SWAPO guerrillas is tottering. The evidence is that South Africa has lost a good bit of the confidence it seemed earlier to have that the Western countries could bring in a fair plan. It may yet go ahead and set up in power a responsive and dependent, though multiracial, regime that the rest of the world will regard as its client

and that SWAPO will continue to oppose in the field. The United States had offered the incentive of an unprecedented Carter-Botha summit if Namibia went well. That opportunity would be lost. In these circumstances, South Africa's denial that its position on spying was meant to throw the Namibia talks off the track is perhaps the only positive sign.

In Rhodesia, recent moves by Pretoria hint at a decision to support unequivocally the multiracial government sure to come out of this month's "internal" elections, even though that regime, too, will be regarded as illegitimate by many other countries, and Soviet-supported guerrillas will continue to oppose it in the field. Only an eventual step-up of guerrilla activities can be expected to result from such provocations as the Rhodesian raid on guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo's home in the Zambian capital of Lusaka early on Friday.

In short, facing immense uncertainty in two erstwhile buffer states and needing every ounce of Western good will available, South Africa finds itself in a nasty fight with the United States over an artificial issue — "spying." The sad thing is that the furor over spying may be the least of it. The most of it may be South Africa's apparent readiness to back away from a foreign policy of conciliation, notably in Namibia, and to pursue with new vigor a course that can only lead to greater confrontation. Prime Minister Botha has yet to explain how this would benefit South Africa.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Petrodollar Problems

In spite of the obvious improvement in living standards in cities like Jiddah, the forced peace of economic development in Saudi Arabia brings many disadvantages. The ambitious modernization projects would be impossible without imported labor, know-how, machinery and materials, even though they are financed by petrodollars.

And every bottleneck eliminated produces new ones somewhere else. For instance, now that the port of Jiddah has cleared its backlog by expansion, imports of electric household appliances have risen so fast that even the new power facilities cannot cope with the load.

And the more houses that are built with modern plumbing, the bigger the water supply problem. Again, affluence has far outstripped Saudi capability to dispose of the trash it brings — not to speak of the wrecked automobiles and those that are simply abandoned because there is nobody to repair them.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

### U.S.-South Africa Row

The row between the United States and South Africa over the U.S. ambassador's spy plane is obscure, even by the usual standards of espionage tales. It is difficult to see why the Americans, who have not denied any of the accusations, should risk using World War II aerial photography in this age of sophisticated satellites.

Nor can the vehement publicity that the South African government has given the affair be satisfactorily explained. This could be an attempt to distract attention from its domestic "Muldergate" scandal, or a warning to Washington not to be too complacent about South Africa's anti-Soviet stand.

— From the *Sunday Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

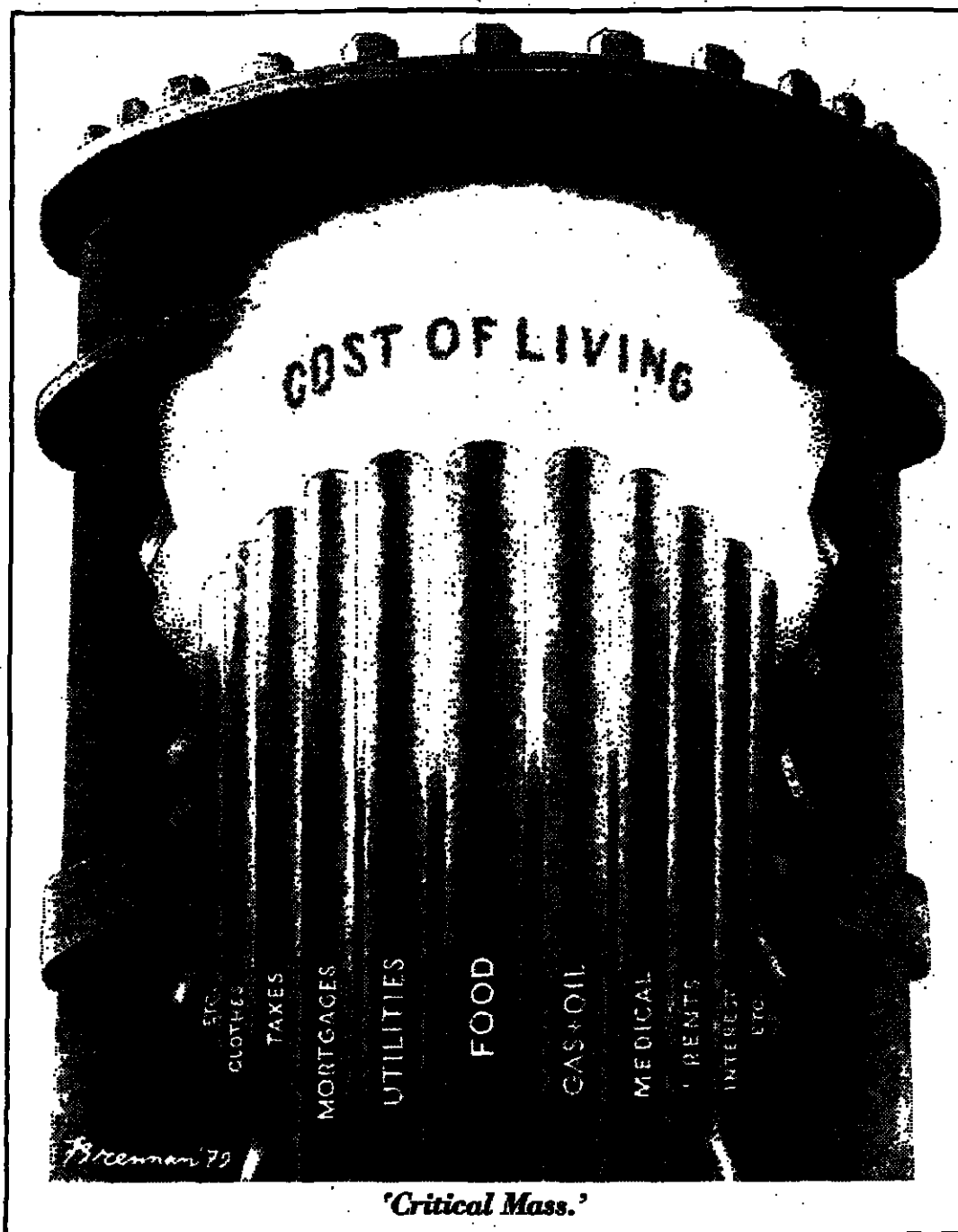
April 16, 1904

LONDON — Although there is talk that people will not go away on the weekends this year as much as formerly, as soon as the hot weather sets in residents will be only too glad to run out of town whenever they can, and especially nowadays when automobiles are so popular and one can make rapid journeys by road in comfort. The fashion of having small estates up the Thames seems to be becoming less popular, however, owing entirely to the fact that rough trips spoil the river for all those interested in quiet enjoyment. Other spots are certain to be found.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 16, 1929

HENDAYE, France — A 19-year-old American, William Wright, is being held in a Madrid prison for making remarks at a cafe critical of the regime of Dictator Primo de Rivera. Wright entered a cafe in Granada, with a female friend (and in high spirits) and indulged in audible adverse comments on the manner in which the government handled the recent student demonstrations in Madrid and Barcelona which resulted in the closing of the University of Madrid. After leaving the cafe, the pair were quietly placed under arrest and removed, incommunicado, to Madrid.



## Carter: A Minority Report

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The majority opinion at the Easter recess in Washington seems to be that President Carter is in deep political trouble and is likely to be defeated if he runs for re-election in 1980.

It could be so. Even after he arranged the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, he has been slipping in the popularity polls. The inflation is troubling and dividing the nation. Most of the powerful political factions within the Democratic Party — labor, blacks, pro-Israeli Jews and other liberal supporters — are disappointed in him. And a more general complaint is that somehow he doesn't "look" of sound like a world leader — a good man but not quite up to the job.

Herewith is a minority report. The indictment of President Carter is valid only if you ignore the magnitude of his problems and the limitations of his likely opponents. He has not measured up to the excessive expectations of the voters or even to his own campaign promises, but among his illustrious predecessors in the White House ever did?

### Mixed Record

His record in foreign affairs is mixed but is likely to stand the judgment of historians, not of contemporary voters. It may be that he has avoided more things than he has achieved. But his efforts to establish a standard of human rights in world affairs; to continue a process of peace in the Middle East; to redress the injustices of the past in Panama; to compose the violent tribal conflicts of Africa; to control the arms race; to hold a strategic balance with both China and the Soviet Union and maintain the alliance with Europe — all this, despite some staggering and blundering — will probably bear comparison with the record of any U.S. president since World War II.

It is easier to fault his handling of domestic affairs. His energy policy, if that's the right word for it, has been a jumble of contradictions. From the start, he has defined in soaring rhetoric the magnitude of this problem, but never matched his actions to his words. Maybe they would have failed if he had, given the illusions of the people and the hypocrisy of the Congress, but he tried to compromise with everybody and ended up by satisfying nobody.

### Skillful

In the wider field of economic policy, he is being blamed, even savaged, by the liberals in his own party and by his opponents in the Republican Party for being unfaithful to his campaign promises — for running as a populist and governing as a conservative.

But this could turn out to be one of his most adroit political achieve-

ments. For he has been singularly skillful in refusing to be a captive of his welfare state campaign promises when he discovered a battered economy, a declining dollar, and a spectacular trade deficit, which forced him to change his mind and contrive different expedients to deal with alarming practical problems.

As a result, it may be significant to find Irving Kristol writing in the *Wall Street Journal* this past week that "President Carter is now doing so many things right in the area of economic policy that, if he continues along this path, he could easily be renominated and re-elected in 1980."

### Puzzled

"Ironically," says Kristol, "he is doing them under the constraint of circumstances — against his own best judgment. Call it providence, call it luck, the fact remains that he is being successful in spite of himself."

The Republican candidates for the presidency are obviously a little puzzled about how to campaign in the face of all this. They are encouraged by the polls. They think they hear the people crying for "heroic leadership" which they are not getting and won't get from Jimmy Carter, but they'd better be careful. There is a serious challenge by an experienced and distinguished group of former diplomatic and military figures to Carter's strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union, and his recognition of China at the expense of Taiwan. But it is not at all clear that public opinion is ready for more "heroic leadership" after Vietnam, or that it is opposed to the president's cautious and selective use of U.S. power in the world.

Other considerations, most of them impermissible, suggest that Carter's low-key approach to his job may improve his standing with the people as time goes on. A majority may be disenchanted with him now, but even his opponents grant his sincerity, decency and intelligence, and nobody is particularly mad at him either.

### No Animosity

The Republican leader of the Senate, Howard Baker of Tennessee, said the other day that he was "leaving" against the president's strategic arms treaty with Moscow, and other GOP candidates for the presidency have been considering the possibility of making foreign policy the major issue in the 1980 campaign.

But there is no personal animosity now between the Republicans and President Carter as there was between the GOP and President Wilson at the end of World War I when foreign policy really was the critical issue before the United States, and Baker is too fair to play the role of Henry Cabot Lodge. Even John Connally, who is the

main "heroic leader" type in this campaign, is bound to wonder whether this is the way to win an election or govern the country.

So it's probably a little early to count President Carter out. While he started on this long journey no body would even count him in, and when you consider how he parlayed Plains, Ga., into the White House, you have to think what he will do with the White House itself.

He came to town here promising to produce a "government as good and generous and unselfish as our people," and on the whole, he has kept his promise. The trouble is that maybe "the people" are not quite as good and generous and unselfish as he thought.

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## A-Power for Third World?

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — People are confused. For years there had been rumors that the Pakistanis wanted to build their own nuclear bombs. The material was to be provided by a plutonium extraction plant sold to Pakistan by the French. Unexpectedly, last summer, Paris announced that the contract had to be renegotiated in order to insure that the installation would not produce weapons-grade plutonium. This was an important step in nonproliferation policy, as we commented in these columns (H.T., Aug. 30, 1978).

Now the public is informed that the Pakistanis will nonetheless be able to make their own atomic bombs, thanks to another devilish device: the centrifuge. The public has been induced to believe that the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, the London group of nuclear exporting countries and a number of other international bodies had the situation firmly under control: Atomic power could not be diverted into atomic war. In the aftermath of the Harrisburg accident, public concern is likely to be increasingly focused also on this aspect of the nuclear game.

### How?

How can the Pakistanis succeed in their seemingly desperate determination to get the material necessary to build atom bombs? Not long ago, I put a similar question — referring to India, which had exploded a nuclear device — to a person who combines great scientific knowledge with direct experience in the management of nuclear production.

I was accompanying him back to his residence, chatting pleasantly. There is no way, he was explaining, to limit the spread of scientific knowledge, even the most dangerous. Look at the Indians, he said. When they decided to build an atomic device, they had practically only one important asset in their hands: Dr. Homi Bhabha, the physicist. He was put in charge of the project, but did not act as secretary as one might expect. To secure advice on certain technical operations, he hired a consultant from Harwell, the British nuclear center. The task of designing the laboratory that had to handle the hot nuclear material was commissioned to a New York consulting company. The pumps that would circulate the plutonium's solution (a most delicate operation) were pumps commonly used in the oil industry, and were adapted for the specific job.

Is it as easy as that? The story is startling. Yet it was told to me by a solid non-Western source: Vasily

Emelyanov, a Lenin Prize winner and former president of the Soviet atomic energy authority.

It is not impossible even for a small developing country to go militarily nuclear if it resolves to do so.

So now, after the catastrophe at Three Mile Island had been averted and legitimate public concern has spread in all advanced industrial countries, we are approaching the moment, I believe, when another fundamental question, which is also of overwhelming public concern, has to be discussed openly.

In a world where demagoguery is prevailing, the question may sound unpopular: Is it true that developing countries badly need atomic energy? Is it reasonable to provide them with ambiguous nuclear technologies, i.e., technologies that may be used to produce atoms for peace, or to be turned into the fabrics of death? The fallout from the Harrisburg accident should have aroused enough anxiety in the world to encourage the advocates of nonproliferation — notably the president of the United States and the majority of Congress — to begin a new drive to stop the merchants of atomic death.

The Pakistan case is only the tip of an iceberg. Symptoms coming from the entire Middle East area are alarming. The Israelis are desperately striving to get uranium 235, a material employed in research reactors but also fit for bombs. It seems that the Israelis, who rely more on themselves than on the United Nations machinery for their security, have taken a direct interest in the French plant that is producing the uranium rods for the Iraqi reactor.

There is good and bad news from Iran. The good news is that the Khomeini government has canceled

the contract with France for the construction of two nuclear power plants. The bad news is that it is determined to pursue the construction of two huge reactors supplied by West German firms. The plans are supposed to be ready at the end of next year. They will produce electricity.

### Modification

But the day the Iranian government changes its mind (it happens in developing countries, as everywhere else) it can modify its plans to make them more suitable for plutonium production and as much nuclear explosive as its desire. Khomeini with atomic bombs: Can you imagine a more reassuring prospect?

The challenge to the advanced industrial countries, including the Soviet Union, which has a few nuclear proliferation, is to help developing nations with schools, hospitals, technical assistance, whatever else their population needs. But not, for God's sake, plutonium, nor uranium 235.

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## Wave of Terror Paralyzes

## Guatemala Activist Politics

By Karen DeYoung

GUATEMALA CITY, April 15 (AP) — A "National Dialogue Against Violence," organized by Guatemala's political parties, was held recently when many of the participants failed to attend because they feared for their lives.

Even for the few who were not intimidated, the rising daily body count of leftist politicians and activists made talk seem useless.

The current assassinations, permeated with Mafia-like precision and apparent police blessing by anonymous rightist death squads, have destroyed the first and only mass movement in Guatemala in the last quarter century.

In April 6, the body of union leader Manuel Lopez Balan was found with five others. Two weeks later, Manuel Colon Argueta, the former mayor of this city, was murdered by a team of at least 10 gunmen at mid-morning on a busy downtown street.

The level of organized terror against even the most hard-boiled politicians is such that one local politician's rights agency estimated that the present level of politically motivated deaths and disappearances in the year 1978 was more than 600.

The military-backed government of General Romeo Lucas Garcia has deplored the murders. The country's leading rightist political group, the National Liberation Movement, accused in the past of sponsoring paramilitary death squads and eye for an eye, has deplored the killings.

Under the government, the MLN or both sides are responsible for the killings. But the MLN is considering the victims are and the circumstances surrounding their deaths — come to what they believe is an inescapable conclusion that one side or the other are involved.

The government and the MLN are not the staunch defenders of an economic and political status quo that has been threatened by labor and strong militant and the growing and which leftists political alternatives are involved.

**6 Unionists Slain**

In a response, at least six unionists have been murdered in the last year. Others have left the country or gone underground. Activists are in a state of confusion over whether the government, the MLN or both sides are responsible for the killings. But the MLN is considering the victims are and the circumstances surrounding their deaths — come to what they believe is an inescapable conclusion that one side or the other are involved.

The government and the MLN are not the staunch defenders of an economic and political status quo that has been threatened by labor and strong militant and the growing and which leftists political alternatives are involved.

## World Volcano on St. Vincent

## Continues Spewing Lava

ST. VINCENT, St. Vincent, British West Indies, April 15 (Reuters) — Periodic eruptions today sent lava spewing down the mountain from the volcano as ships and planes converged on this Caribbean island to help evacuate residents.

The government of Prime Minister Cato fears that the activity could be a prelude to another eruption. The last major eruption, in May, 1902, killed 2,000 people.

Lava flows have been detected on either side of the 4,340-foot mountain. A pilot who flew over yesterday estimated they were each four miles long.

Officials estimate that 15,000 of the island's population of 100,000 have been evacuated from 21 villages near the volcano to two safe havens in the southern part of the island.

They believe there are at least 10,000 people still in the immediate vicinity of the volcano who have been ordered to obey the evacuation order and have stayed at their homes. There have been no reports of deaths or casualties since the eruption began Friday. It is not known how many families have been split in the evacuation and a full headcount has not yet been made. Coast guard vessels from Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago and two ships, one from the nearby island of Martinique, have been sent to St. Vincent with supplies and to help in any further evacuation.

The United States has sent thousands of blankets and cooking utensils. Neighboring islands have sent clothes and food. Britain, which looks after St. Vincent's foreign affairs and defense, has provided \$20,000 toward badly needed supplies for the island.

The seismologists and volcanologists were to be joined today by experts in epidemic diseases who will test the island's water supply to make sure it is fit to drink. Meanwhile, islanders have been warned not to drink water contaminated by the volcanic ash which has fallen as far away as Barbados, 100 miles to the east.

**Volcano in Chile Erupts**

VALDIVIA, Chile, April 15 (UPI) — Flames up to 70 meters high shot forth for the second day today from a newly formed crater in the volcano Carran while authorities evacuated the surrounding towns, police said.

The volcano, which has been inactive since 1964, began erupting yesterday. At the same time, tremors and underground noises shook several villages in the province of Valdivia, 950 kilometers south of Santiago. The volcano is in the Andes mountains, 200 kilometers from the Argentine border.

**Egypt Quits Meeting Of Arabs in Kuwait**

KUWAIT, April 15 (Reuters) — Egypt withdrew from protest today from a meeting of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development after other delegates sought its suspension from the organization.

The other delegates insisted that the agenda should include Egypt's suspension from the 17-nation organization in retaliation for signing a peace treaty with Israel. The Egyptian delegate left when he failed to stop the move, conference sources said.

In 1921, Mr. Dillon straightened out the affairs of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., then in receivership. His success, without court assistance, in working out a settlement satisfactory to bankers, creditors and stockholders was considered a remarkable achievement.

**Dodge-Chrysler Merger**

In 1925, Dillon, Read & Co. came out on top in a struggle with J.P. Morgan & Co. for the Dodge Brothers Automobile Co. The winning Dillon offer of \$146 million in cash was, at the time, the largest such transaction in history. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Dillon arranged the merger of Dodge and Chrysler, which resulted in Chrysler's becoming one of the Big Three in the automobile industry.

During the 1920s, Dillon, Read underwrote billions in securities, including the financing for a number of European and South American countries. For these services, Mr. Dillon was decorated by the French, Italian, Belgian and Polish governments. At this time the company opened fully staffed offices with resident partners in Paris and London.

Mr. Dillon served as trustee or director of many companies, including the American Foreign Securities Corp., formed in 1915 to help finance the French government's purchases in the United States. During World War I he served in Washington on the War Industries Board.

During the early 1930s he traveled extensively. It was during this period that he purchased the vineyard of Chateau Haut Brion, which has remained in the family.

In 1941, he undertook the national chairmanship of a drive that raised more than \$10 million for the Navy Relief Society, for which



Prime Minister James Callaghan tells reporters that the Conservative election program would prove to be "as empty as a cardboard Easter egg, disappointing when you unwrap it, nothing inside but silver tinfoil." Britons will vote on May 3.

## Callaghan Tries to Needle Tories Into Confrontation

By Leonard Downie Jr.

LONDON, April 15 (WP) — "When I was in the navy," Prime Minister James Callaghan began with a smile, "whenever we landed at Alexandria they would show us the three-card trick. It was a simple game really, after the cards were moved around, but we never, ever found the lady."

It was Mr. Callaghan's way of explaining the frustration he and his Labor Party feel campaigning against the opposition Conservatives and their leader, Margaret Thatcher, for the May 3 national election.

Mr. Callaghan has been trying to needle Mrs. Thatcher and the Conservatives into an angry battle that would awaken Labor's working-class supporters and frighten middle-class swing voters into keeping Mr. Callaghan as prime minister rather than gambling on Mrs. Thatcher.

But Mrs. Thatcher, whose Conservatives still hold a comfortable 10 percent lead in most public opinion polls, has stayed cool in her bid to become the first woman prime minister in Europe. With less than three weeks until the election, she barely has bothered to campaign.

While Mr. Callaghan presented his party's election program a week ago, Mrs. Thatcher waited until Wednesday, drawing an overflow crowd of curious reporters to Conservative campaign headquarters.

While Mr. Callaghan spent last week in perpetual motion, holding daily press conferences and barnstorming the country, Mrs. Thatcher seldom strayed far from her Chelsea home or her Finchley parliamentary district in northern London.

While Mr. Callaghan tried to distract voters from the sudden arrival of warm spring sunshine here during the weekend, Mrs. Thatcher joined most other Britons in taking a four-day Easter holiday.

Rather than campaigning primarily on his government's record in office or his party platform, Mr. Callaghan, although he is the incumbent, has been running against the Conservatives. Calling this an election that amounts to a "campaign for the future of the nation," Mr. Callaghan has tried sly warnings and biting sarcasm to convince voters that Mrs. Thatcher and the Conservatives could be dangerous.

He and members of his Cabinet have argued that the Conservatives promise to make big cuts in taxes and public spending will threaten more than a million government-subsidized jobs and the welfare services enjoyed by all voters.

They also predict confrontations over the Conservatives' determination to curb union power as well as spiraling inflation from their promised shift from income taxes to consumption taxes for new revenue.

"Public expenditure, yes," Mr. Callaghan told a cheering audience of Labor supporters in Glasgow last week. "Let's defend it, let's be proud of it. I have no hesitation in taking on the Conservatives on this issue."

There is not a single part of the country that would not suffer from the Conservative policy of cutting the jobs program. They would turn Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and many regions of England into deserts of unemployment. It would be, he warned, "national suicide."

Rather than answering Mr. Callaghan, as Labor had hoped, Mrs. Thatcher thus far has projected the image of statesman-in-waiting, ignoring Mr. Callaghan's jabs to concentrate instead on patient explanations of the Conservatives' detailed blueprint for change in Britain.

"What Britain needs," Mrs. Thatcher said in measured tones, "is a steady change in the long term."

Obituaries

**Clarence Dillon, Led N.Y. Investment Firm**

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — Clarence Dillon, 96, a leading financier in the investment field for almost half a century and the retired president of Dillon, Read & Co., died yesterday at his home in Far Hills, N.J.

Mr. Dillon, whose son, Clarence Douglas Dillon, is the former U.S. secretary of the Treasury, began his career with the investment concern in 1912. At that time, William Phillips, a Harvard classmate who was associated with Wm. A. Read & Co., introduced him to Mr. Read in 1916 and, when Mr. Read died shortly thereafter, was chosen to head the company. In 1920, the concern became Dillon, Read & Co.

he received a Presidential Certificate of Merit and a citation from the Navy. He retired from active business practice in the 1950s.

Other outside interests were directed through the Post Graduate School of Neurological Hospitals and of the Metropolitan Opera.

**The Rev. James Naughton**

ROME, April 15 (AP) — The Rev. James Naughton, 64, former secretary-general of the Society of Jesus, which has its headquarters here, died Friday.

Father Naughton, a native of Denver, Colo., had been in a coma since he fractured his skull in a fall nearly a month ago, a spokesman said.

**Dame Isobel Cripps**

LONDON, April 15 (AP) — Dame Isobel Cripps, 88, the widow of Labor Cabinet minister Sir Stafford Cripps, died Wednesday at her home near Stroud in western England, her family announced.

In World War II, Dame Isobel headed the British Aid to China Fund and in 1946 was a guest of Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek. She accompanied her husband, who was ambassador in Moscow from 1940 to 1942 and who went to India in 1946 to consult on that nation's coming independence, on many overseas missions. She received the award of the National Committee of India in 1976.

**George Marton**

WASHINGTON, April 15 (IHT) — George Marton, 80, an agent who represented a wide range of literary personalities, died Friday morning in Los Angeles.

Mr. Marton, who was born in Hungary, represented 20th Century Fox in Europe and produced plays in France.

## Communist to Rule a Village Torn by War Memories

By James M. Markham

PARACUELOS DE JARAMA, Spain (NYT) — History has made a full circle in this drab village of a little more than 2,000 people perched on a steep, green bluff that commands a fine view of the big jets going to and from Barajas Airport at nearby Madrid.

The mayor-elect of Paracuellos de Jarama, Ricardo Areste, is the son of a mayor, a baker who was executed at the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939 by the victorious forces of Franco — one of tens of thousands of victims of the bloody repression and the settling of accounts that continued into the 1950s.

Ricardo Areste is a Communist. A Communist mayor is something of a novelty in Spain, but in Paracuellos he also is a striking symbol of national importance. In a mass grave below the village lie the remains of perhaps 2,000 or more Spaniards, many of them sons of prominent and wealthy families, who were executed in November, 1936, in the fifth month of the war.

In the besieged capital the day before the executions began here, Santiago Carrillo, a 21-year-old Communist, was put in charge of public order. Although Mr. Carrillo, who is now head of the party, disclaims responsibility for the Paracuellos massacre, there is still a bitterness in some upper-class Madrid circles in which it is believed that he ordered the execution of the prisoners, among them the playwright Pedro Munoz Seca.

"Lamentable," said Mr. Areste, 63, a stocky, genial man. "Lying in the cemetery there are many who were executed. But what I want to make clear is that what happened down there had nothing to do with the people of Paracuellos. I can remember that day. The whole village was terrorized when people went down there and saw what had happened."

"I remember my father went to see the civil governor in Madrid to ask him what we should do with the bodies, and the governor said that he would do better not to get involved," the mayor-elect recounted in the large, drafty Communist headquarters here as more than a score of villagers listened, engrossed in hearing once again "the black legend" of Paracuellos. "Nobody in the village wanted to get involved, but finally they had to be made to go down there, some at gunpoint, to dig the graves."

Mr. Carrillo maintains that the distinguished prisoners were waylaid by undisciplined elements as they were being transferred to the relative security of Valencia. It seems that the full truth will never be known, just as it may never be known in cities and villages across Spain, where memories of the civil war were translated in many cases into votes in the municipal elections this month.

Many village candidacies were drawn up along civil-war lines, and in Madrid a vicious Socialist-

## Spanish Town Was Site of 1936 Massacre

Communist alliance is talking of renaming a few streets in the capital that bear Franco's name or reminders of his victory. Until now, the left has avoided this kind of symbolic attack on the past. "The truth is," exploded an aristocrat in Madrid, a relative of Pedro Munoz Seca, "that none of us can forget the war. Why does this street business arouse such strong feelings in me? Why do they have to dig this up?"

In Paracuellos, Mr. Areste insists that it is time to wipe away the hatred engendered by the war. That is perhaps a generous sentiment for someone who served in the Republican Air Force after being trained in the Soviet Union, was shot down over the Ebro in 1938 and nearly killed and then, at the conflict's end, was sentenced to death in the same year that his father was put before a firing squad. The sentence was commuted for the young aviator, who spent four years in prison and two more at forced labor in North Africa. However, his past haunted him, he says, and only late

in life was he able to find steady work as a truck driver.

Forgetting the war is easier said than done. In Paracuellos, there is even a dispute over the number of votes cast for a slate of rightist candidates and for the Communists and the Socialists, though it does not appear that the argument will affect the outcome. The Communists say that the rightists won 538 votes, the Communists 342 and the Socialists 284; at City Hall, an official said indignantly that the Communists got 312 votes.

Either way, the three Communist and three Socialist municipal councilors will outvote the five rightists, who ran on an independent slate. Nationwide, the Socialist and Communist parties have agreed that whichever of their candidates won the most votes in a given municipality will have the opportunity to be mayor. In most cases the accord favors the Socialists, the big winners in the April 3 voting — the first free municipal election in Spain since 1933.

Paracuellos is one of perhaps 100 towns and villages across Spain — Cordoba is the only city of consequence — where a Communist will be mayor. As Mr. Areste charted, he outlined a program that will hardly frighten anyone in the village: better bus service for its many residents who work in Madrid or must travel there frequently, bigger schoolrooms and more teachers, films and other cultural events for a village that has no cinema.

What about the graveyard, where inscriptions on mossy tombstones denounce "the red hordes" and "Marxist government" that "vilely assassinated" generals, Civil Guard officers, lawyers, fathers, sons? Will the new mayor do anything to this standing monument to the black legend?

"No, nothing, nothing, nothing," he said emphatically. "In 40 years, the village has done nothing against this. And we, in our Communist consciences, think that this was a disgrace for Spain and we will continue to respect the graveyard. But, you know, there are many Paracuellos in Spain."

**Unsolicited Interviews Forbidden**

E. Germany Restricts Foreign Journalists

By Ellen Lenz

BERLIN, April 15 (NYT) — East Germany yesterday severely restricted the scope of activities of foreign journalists, saying that they may no longer interview or question people without official permission.

The new decree bars Western reporters from questioning East Germans — writers, dissidents, other individuals or even friends and acquaintances — and then using the information gathered for news stories without obtaining special permission. A British reporter previously stationed in Moscow said that the East German regulation was more restrictive than the rules in the Soviet Union.

The East German decree, superseding a regulation of February, 1973, also stipulates that accredited journalists must register with the authorities all trips they want to take outside East Berlin 24 hours beforehand, and that they give the journeys' destinations and purposes.

The West German government said that it will protest the move, which is seen to be directed largely against the reporting of West German radio and television networks. A government spokesman said that the measure "contradicts the spirit of good neighborhood relations" and violate provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreements aimed at easing restrictions on journalistic activities.

East Germany previously required official permission only for interviews with government and party officials or with functionaries at state-run plants. Western reporters had been able to speak to ordi-

nary East Germans or to dissident writers at their residences, in restaurants or on the streets without requiring permits to report about what was said.

The decree appears to be designed to discourage East Germans from contacting Westerners and discussing their situations or events in the country with a view to publication. The regulation comes less than a week after a restriction ordering East Germans to convert any foreign money they may be holding into coupons for purchases at state-run stores that sell Western imported goods.

**Impact of West**

It seems the Communists are worried at the continuing and even growing impact of Western living styles and liberties on their totalitarian regime," a Western diplomat said. Most East Germans get their news from watching West German television or by listening to Western radio broadcasts.

After the announcement that people would have to turn over their foreign currency for state-controlled vouchers, East Germans questioned on the street, angrily protested the restriction to Western reporters and camera crews. "I am of age, a grown-up citizen of this republic, and I want to do as I please with the money I have," a middle-aged woman said a few

days ago in a West German telecast beamed to all both East and West Germany.

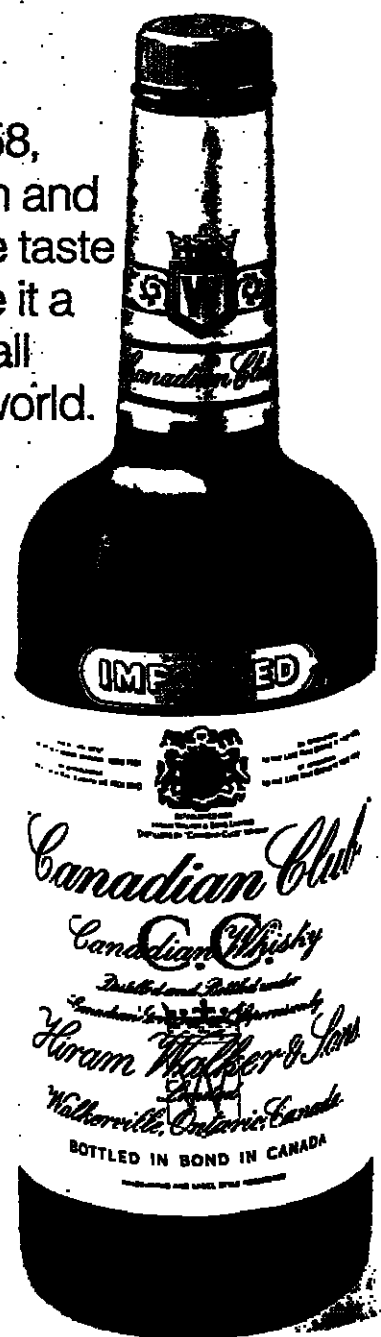
"If the new decree is interpreted closely," said a Western envoy, "you may no longer be able to visit dissident writers, such as Stefan Heym, and ask him to comment on events or explain a situation."

Mr. Heym, the 65-year-old novelist who gave up U.S. citizenship in 1952 to live and write under a Socialist regime, has been one of East Germany's most outspoken critics. As with some of his earlier works, his latest novel, "Collin," a story dealing with Stalinist acts of oppression, appeared in the West some weeks ago, but its publication has been banned in East Germany.

The Communists printed the new journalists' decree in yesterday's edition of Neues Deutschland, the party organ. They gave it, without explanation, the retroactive date of last Wednesday. By contrast, the regulation ordering East Germans to convert their foreign money was issued 10 days ahead of time and will not go into effect until tomorrow.

The intervening grace period gave the regime a chance to mop up huge sums, as East Germans went on a buying spree. Shelves in many of the downtown Intershop outlets were empty yesterday afternoon, as stores prepared to close for Easter and the new coupon system.

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## News Analysis

## South Africa Reappraises Spy Cooperation With U.S.

By Caryle Murphy  
JOHANNESBURG, April 15 (UPI) — A CIA agent working in South Africa recently dropped in for a friendly visit with one of his counterparts, a major in South Africa's military intelligence agency. The CIA man volunteered some information that he thought would interest his colleague.

The major, however, was not impressed. Instead, he took some photographs out of his pocket, laid them on the table in front of the CIA agent and "watched him go completely pale," according to the teller of the story. What the pictures showed is not known, but the message to the CIA official was clear: "We know what you do in South Africa and we don't like it."

Last week, when three U.S. mili-

tary attaches were ordered to leave the country for alleged espionage, the same message was emphasized in bold letters.

On one level, the incident is a consequence of gradually deteriorating relations, since the 1975 Angolan war, between the South African and the U.S. intelligence communities. More importantly, the incident is an indication of a major reappraisal by South Africa of its defense and foreign policy strategies. The shift has far-reaching implications for the future of the southern African region, most immediately in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa), which is a territory administered by South Africa.

This revised strategic approach almost certainly reflects the in-

creased influence of the military establishment and its intelligence arm since the election of Pieter Botha as prime minister six months ago. Mr. Botha, who retained his portfolio as minister of defense, represents the military's views — hawkish on defense and moderately forward-looking on domestic issues.

The South Africans apparently have decided that U.S.-initiated moves to solve the region's racial conflicts through negotiation hold too much risk for South Africa or simply do not work. It appears, therefore, that the South Africans intend to replace their grudging cooperation on those Western initiatives with a more independent, regional approach in which South Africa will take the lead.

The new policy means South Af-

rica must loosen its relationship with the West, especially with the United States.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, once a lone wolf crying for continued cooperation with Western negotiating efforts, said in Zurich last month: "South Africa must not side either with the West or the East in any conflict. We must concentrate all our efforts in our own region, develop assistance, and build up the understanding between black and white."

News leaks by South African officials speak of a greater southern African confederation or "constellation" of states. The new approach accents military resistance to Soviet-backed moves rather than negotiated settlements. Pretoria would assume responsibility for defense of and economic aid to member states.

## Anti-Communist Backlash

As explained to one paper, the scheme seeks to build a bulwark of anti-Communist states in southern Africa. To many observers, the plan is an embellished version of a strategy that the government here has had for a long time — a retreat into its own isolated fortress as protection against international threats to apartheid.

This course has become increasingly attractive to more South Africans as they have concluded that the United States is no longer an ally of whites in Africa and that nothing short of black majority rule in this country will satisfy Washington.

Central to this new strategy is the maintenance of friendly governments — and their military advantage — in Rhodesia and Namibia. Already the new thinking appears to have produced a change in South Africa's attitude to the internal settlement in Rhodesia.

In private conversations, South

African officials hinted at a stronger commitment to the Salisbury settlement. They appear to have decided that they will not allow the black nationalist guerrillas, Western diplomats said that they are aware of certain things South Africa has done to signal this shift, though they decline to name them.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the first prime minister of Rhodesia-Zimbabwe, as it would be known under black rule, said recently that he would be willing to make a defense pact with South Africa.

The South Africans have sent a dozen helicopters and some C-130s cargo jets to help the Rhodesians transport the international press and other observers during the election that starts on Tuesday, according to sources in Rhodesia. Many observers believe that the new agreement displayed last week by the Salisbury government reflects assurances of support from South Africa.

Last week, Rhodesian commandos hit guerrilla locations in Botswana and Zambia, including the house of black leader Joshua Nkomo in the Zambian capital of Lusaka. Salisbury's bravado follows recent visits here by Prime Minister Ian Smith and Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, the head of Rhodesia's security forces, during which they conferred with their counterparts.

In Namibia, the U.S.-designed proposals for a transition to independence are a threat to the regional concept. By cooperating with Salisbury, South Africa is taking the risk that its guerrilla opponents, the South-West Africa People's Organization, might win United Nations-supervised elections. That would cost South Africa its military advantage in the territory which protects the eastern flank of South Africa — a development not in South Africa's interest, at least for the short-term.

The problem for South Africa is how to back out of the UN plan without taking the blame for killing chances for a peaceful transition. Cooling relations with the United States might provide a convenient escape.

Last month, Prime Minister Botha accused the United States and its Western allies of deceit in the Namibia talks. That was the harshest attack yet on the U.S. government by a South African leader. Two weeks ago, Foreign Minister Botha accused the leader of the opposition with betraying confidential information to "an enemy of South Africa," the deputy ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry. Now come the espionage charges.

The latest incident is not completely out of tune, however, with the current relations between South African and U.S. intelligence communities. In years past, the two worked closely together, sharing spy secrets, especially those about Soviet naval movements. When South Africa's spy establishment was dominated by the Bureau for State Security headed by Hendrik van den Bergh, BOSS and the CIA cooperated especially well. U.S. sources said. According to one source, Mr. Van den Bergh was a close friend of two CIA station chiefs in Pretoria.

But then the Angolan war came along. The CIA, according to some accounts, enthusiastically encouraged South Africa to intervene on the side of the anti-Marxist groups and promised the South Africans assistance. Although BOSS was skeptical, its competitor, the military intelligence agency, eagerly accepted the U.S. advice.

Then the U.S. Congress killed those plans by halting funds for operations in Angola. The South Africans, especially the military, felt abandoned, cheated and jilted. They said that they had learned not to trust the Americans.

It was the heaviest fighting reported on the Horn of Africa in a year since the Ethiopian Army, backed by Cuban troops and Soviet advisers, defeated the regular Somali Army. Somalia has claimed the Ogaden as part of a greater Somalia because the bulk of its 1 million persons are ethnic Somalis.

Mogadishu radio broadcast a statement by the Western Somali Liberation Front which said that the guerrillas killed 2,670 Ethiopian troops last month. They also said that they had captured 150 trucks and large numbers of light weapons.

Gen. Walls said that the commando raid into Lusaka on Friday was not aimed at assassinating Mr. Nkomo. "Our record shows that, if we wanted to kill Mr. Nkomo, we would have done so. We were striking at the command and control organization and logistics, there was no question of us striking at Nkomo," he said.

Rhodesia is putting about 100,000 black and white, regular and irregular forces into the field to protect the five days of polling, starting on Tuesday. About 1.8 million blacks are entitled to vote for black members of the country's first black-dominated Parliament. The 28 white seats in the 100-seat assembly have already been secured by Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front Party.

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SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 15 (UPI) — Gen. Walls denied Western fears that the Rhodesian attacks into neighboring countries might trigger Cuba into sending troops to help the nationalist guerrillas and thus escalate the war.

"I've always said that the Cuban menace, the Cuban myth is just that. It's a myth. They could help but I doubt they are going to do much more physical helping because if they do, it will be the end of the Cuban myth. I don't think their Russian masters can afford to allow that to happen," he said.



A portrait of Idi Amin hangs in the sacked offices of the State Research Bureau, where more than 100 prisoners reportedly were killed by Marshal Amin's secret police in the fall of Kampala.

## Bodies Litter Amin's Terror Chamber

By Andrew Torchia  
KAMPALA, Uganda, April 15 (UPI) — Decomposing corpses and papers from secret files littered the grounds of Idi Amin's terror chambers at the State Research Bureau yesterday.

Inside the Research Bureau where Marshal Amin held together his brutal eight-year reign with torture and murders, invaders found rotting bodies of prisoners who had been shot last week by his fleeing security agents.

Records of forced confessions and lists of informers to be paid fluttered across the parking lot of the three-story, pink stucco building that stands among flowering trees, stately buildings and tranquil streets on Nakasero Hill. Marshal Amin's lodge is next door.

Hussien Maymamba, a 30-year-old technician, was one of the few who survived a stay in the Research Bureau's basement cells. "I was taken in August, 1976, and accused of plotting against Amin," he said. "They were right, but they never could make me talk."

Torture Described

"I spent two months seven feet underground in a cell without light or toilet. I was tied up and fed a piece of potato and a half glass of water every day. They forced me to sit naked on the neck of an upright bottle while they questioned me, and they put pins under my fingernails. Killing those people now would be like being invited for a cup of coffee. It would be nothing," he said.

A municipal employee at En-

Somalis Report

Ogaden Clashes

NAIROBI, April 15 (UPI) — Somali guerrillas claimed today that heavy fighting had resumed in the Ogaden Desert and that they had killed hundreds of Cuban-backed Ethiopian troops in battles for control of the region.

It was the heaviest fighting reported on the Horn of Africa in a year since the Ethiopian Army, backed by Cuban troops and Soviet advisers, defeated the regular Somali Army. Somalia has claimed the Ogaden as part of a greater Somalia because the bulk of its 1 million persons are ethnic Somalis.

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With its economy moribund, Tanzania could ill afford a war whose cost has been estimated at \$1 million a day. Had Mr. Nyerere lost it, he could have been condemned by Africans as a misguided adventurer. At home, opponents could have fanned discontent and,

tebbe said, "We all kept quiet to live. You made a little noise and you were gone. You behave like a stupid fool and you were all right."

By some accounts, as many as

300,000 Ugandans were killed. Marshal Amin's men in eight years. Some reports said that 100 slain at the Research Bureau as regime crumbled.

## Commentary

## Amin's Fall Is Watershed For 3 East African States

By John Darnon

NAIROBI, April 15 (NYT) — For the rest of the world, the dethronement of Idi Amin creates ripples, but for three countries of East Africa — Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda itself — it is like a tidal wave in a bathtub.

The three nations are bound more tightly than any other grouping in Africa. They share similar contours of British colonial history and white settlement, common languages in English and Swahili, an interlocking system of commerce and transportation, and marginal tribes that straddle the borders and move freely back and forth.

Since independence in the early 1960s, the three have acted like siblings grown distant with age — jealous and mutually suspicious, with differing ideologies but still inextricably linked. Whatever happens to one has profound repercussions on the other two, and no event has been as cataclysmic as the eight years of leading that finally led Tanzania to invade Uganda and bring Marshal Amin's regime to an abrupt end.

For President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, the invasion so far has been an unqualified triumph. He has accomplished what no other African leader has done or would dare to do — overthrow a hostile neighbor in defiance of the Organization of African Unity's bedrock principle of inviolable boundaries. Even more remarkable, he broke this taboo without a single African country raising a flag of protest.

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conceivably, could have pushed him out of office.

As it turned out, he has won plaudits from Tanzanians for deposing a regime they viewed as a tyrant and secret gratitude from other African countries for ridding them of the embarrassment of Mr. Amin. Mr. Nyerere's influence in the new Ugandan government is unparalleled in modern Africa.

This is a prospect that Kenyans view with some misgivings, recalling the days when Milton Obote, Marshal Amin's predecessor, was Mr. Nyerere's close associate in power. Freewheeling, capricious, Mr. Obote flanked by two minded nationalists, who consisted of President Jomo Kenyatta in the common-market area, called the East African Community. Even more alarming, Obote government fueled insurrection among Kenya's dissident Luo tribesmen in the western part of the country, according to Kenyan officials.

For President Daniel Arap Moi, the overthrow in Uganda is the most dangerous challenge he has faced since succeeding the Kenyan independence hero, Mr. Kenyatta who died last August. Mr. Moi survived and succeeded in the late post-Kenyatta transition period.

Largely because Kenya is that Mr. Obote would remain in power if Marshal Amin fell, Mr. Obote adopted "neutral" policies struck many Ugandan exiles fleeing the Amin regime. He refused a Tanzanian request to off Uganda's overland fuel supply which would have brought the game down quickly. It called Tanzanian troops to withdraw, harassed and arrested dozens of prominent Ugandan exiles, although apparently without turning any to Uganda and on death.

Ugandan exiles here pointed out that Kenya has led from the economic chaos of the door, finding a lucrative market goods that Uganda no longer produces. Business relations close, and became more so. Tanzania closed its border. Kenya two years ago in black that doomed the East African Community.

Two weeks ago, the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry called in Western diplomats and asked them to assure Kenya to help Mr. Nyerere. But Kenya's leaders were vinced until the final month when it was too late to switch sides, that Marshal Amin would be out on top. The ambivalence clear last week when the Kenyan ambassador in Lusaka called for a scorching indictment of the regime's brutalities, only to be recalled within an hour with the planation that it had not "cleared."

Now Kenya will undoubtedly recognize the new government of Uganda, once it is clear that Idi Amin no longer is a candidate for power. But the Ugandans have made little secret of their feelings toward Kenya's rulers. A prominent member of the National government said three weeks ago: "The bitterness against Mr. Nyerere is frightening. Kenya has turned our arms and done everything possible to delay the overthrow of Amin."

Whatever the government of Kampala, Uganda will need to help it can get. In the eight years, Marshal Amin's rule, not a school, road or hospital was built. There is now no foreign aid, no army, no civil service, no social care, and precious little. The new government inherits a country torn by tribal divisions desperately sick.

China Trade Fair Opens  
PEKING, April 15 (Reuters) — The 45th Canton trade fair opened today with about 6,000 businessmen attending, the Chinese news agency reported.

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1979

Page 7

**Euromarket****Demand for Dollar Bonds Strong Despite Doubts on U.S. Outlook**

By Carl Gwartz

PARIS, April 15 (IHT) — The dollar sector of the Eurobond market reacted to reports that the Carter administration's strategy is now willing to risk a recession to contain inflation.

A dramatic rise in interest rates now being espoused as the quick way to thwart the overheating economy and to signal the administration's determination to break the inflationary spiral. This new demand for dollar bonds in New York, the market remained flat, creating a small amount of confusion among investment bankers about which way to follow.

All eyes are now focused on the Federal Reserve, whose policy-making open market committee meets Tuesday. In anticipation of its moves — the only doubt in the market is how soon and how much rates will move up — short-term interest rates in New York rose sharply, as did Eurodollar rates.

Yields on treasury bills rose almost a quarter percentage point last week while those on certificates of deposit were up just over half a point. In the Eurodollar market, a key six-month rate rose half a point to 11 1/16 percent bid — the first time in almost a month that it rose over 11 percent.

This sent a shudder through the trading rooms of Eurobond trading houses. Even before the latest spurt in Eurodollar rates, which represent the dealers' cost of money to finance their inventory of bonds, short-term financing costs exceeded interest income dealers could earn by holding Eurobonds.

Thus, their willingness to build up their trading books, as they had been doing, was already an act of faith anticipating a decline in short-term rates. A further widening of this negative yield curve could break this confidence.

Dealers did lighten their inventory before the long Easter weekend. However, Eurobond prices held up much better than prices in the New York market and bankers believe that trends in the two markets, which normally move in tandem, could go separate ways.

There are two factors at play: the outlook for the dollar vis-à-vis the Swiss franc and the Deutsche mark and the very wide differential already existing between interest rates in the strong currencies against the dollar.

On the foreign exchange market, the dollar has been firming despite the worries about a new inflationary burst in the United States and the fact that the dollar is at its highest point so far this year.

Despite the outlook for many more months of sharp increases in U.S. price indexes, European investors appear to be impressed with President Carter's new concern about inflation, his move to decontrol domestic oil prices as the first step to a realistic energy policy and with the administration's understanding, demonstrated in last November's multi-billion-dollar "rescue package," that a depreciating dollar does not serve the national interest.

At the same time, analysts forecast a heavier demand for dollars than had been anticipated due to the rise in oil prices. This, coming at a time when the outflow of dollars from the United States stemming from the balance-of-payments deficit is expected to be sharply reduced, is expected to buoy the dollar.

In addition, inflation is already starting to edge up in Europe — a trend likely to be exacerbated by a stronger dollar — and there appears to be more sympathy with views that the dollar has declined more than warranted. While economists talk about purchasing power parity establishing an equilibrium

PARIS, April 15 (IHT) — Bankers who had been hoping that the long slide in leading margins on syndicated credits had run its course were jolted last week by news that Spain's borrowing costs will now begin at a half-point over the interbank rate.

Instituto Creditio Oficial is raising \$150 million for 10 years with interest set at half a point over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) for the first two years and 1/2 over Libor for the remainder. ICO last borrowed \$200 million for 10 years early this year, paying 1/2 over Libor for the first five years and 1/4 over Libor thereafter.

The reduction is especially sharp as a decline to 1/4 percent for the entire 10-year duration would have been an advance for Spain. Lead manager Citicorp insists that the gross return is "very reasonable," despite the optically low margin. The bank's income will be sweetened by a front-end fee which is reportedly 1/2 percent.

What remains to be tested is how such cuts in borrowing costs affect prime borrowers. Electricite de France plans to launch this month a standby credit to back its New York commercial paper operations. This is expected to be for at least \$600 million, possibly more.

The last standby for a French agency, Caisse Nationale des Telecommunications, carried a margin starting at 1/4 percent over Libor. However, this drop below the half-point margin — which bankers insist is the absolute floor level — is more optical than real since CNT would pay a penalty, raising the borrowing rate to a half-point, if it draws on the credit for more than 180 days.

However, with Spain now paying a half point, it is hard to see how France will not attempt to set a new low.

Despite the latest slide in margins, resistance from participating banks does appear to be growing. The syndication of the \$600-million loan for

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**U.S. Checks Alleged Dollar Manipulation**

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — The Justice Department has opened a civil investigation into the foreign exchange trading activities of a number of major U.S. banks, including Citibank, the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. and the Bank of America.

The thrust of the inquiry is to determine whether the banks violated the antitrust laws by conspiring to manipulate the value of the dollar in foreign exchange markets to profit from the currency's fluctuations, according to government sources.

The investigation, which apparently has been going on informally for months, entered the formal stage last week when the department sent the banks investigative demands for specific information on their foreign exchange transactions.

At issue is whether the banks violated Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, prohibiting any conspiracy in restraint of trade or collusion agreement among competitors. If the inquiry were to establish such collusion, a spokesman said, the department could bring a civil suit seeking an injunction to prevent the banks from continuing the alleged violations.

The investigation is an outgrowth of charges by a former assistant vice president at Citibank, David Edwards, that the New York bank had violated currency controls and tax laws in several European countries. Mr. Edwards, who had worked in Citibank's Paris branch, was dismissed from his position and sued the bank last year, charging, among other things, that his dismissal had been unlawful.

**Major Banks Under Investigation**

He also wrote a fictional account for MBA magazine suggesting that foreign exchange traders of leading international banks meet and agree to drive the value of the dollar down by selling the U.S. currency simultaneously.

A spokesman for Citibank said, "It is our understanding that that article is the basis for the Justice Department thing." Spokesmen for

Citibank, Chase, Morgan and the Bank of America all said that they were aware that an investigation had begun.

In Mr. Edwards' account, the banks reap a profit by borrowing large amounts of dollars, selling them in exchange for other currencies to push the value of the dollar down, then buying the dollars back a few days later at the new, reduced

exchange rate. The loan is paid off with cheaper dollars and the difference is the banks' profit.

The dollar was under severe downward pressure during parts of 1977 and last year, largely reflecting the record U.S. balance-of-payments deficit and the relatively high rate of inflation in the United States. At times, the currency markets were subjected to sharp fluctuations.

The investigation is believed to center on whether the banks acted together to manipulate the dollar's fluctuations to their benefit.

It is a matter of public record that while the dollar was falling, the foreign exchange earnings of the leading international banks climbed sharply. Net earnings from foreign exchange transactions reported by Citibank jumped from \$18 million in 1976 to \$105 million last year; by Chase Manhattan from \$47.4 million in 1976 to \$74.7 million last year, and by Morgan Guaranty from \$33.8 million in 1976 to \$56.4 million last year. From 1977 to last year, the foreign exchange earnings of the Bank of America rose to \$70 million from \$47 million.

According to bank spokesmen, these increases were not the result of any conspiracy to profit from the declining dollar but simply resulted from the volatility and rising volume of the foreign currency markets. When the markets are actively fluctuating, a spokesman for the Bank of America said, "traders have greater opportunities for profit and loss."

Moreover, the banks denied that they had the ability to influence significantly the value of the dollar in the large, worldwide currency market.

**New York Stock Market**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT) — By last Tuesday, the Dow Jones industrial average finished just below 879 to register its highest closing in six months. But the stock market, it seemed, just couldn't stand prosperity.

A disappointing earnings report by IBM touched off a general market decline the following day. As a result, the Dow finished the week at 870.50 for a net loss of 5.19 points.

Early last month, when the Dow industrials were bouncing around the 815 level, one money manager predicted that a brisk advance to the 880 area was in the offing. This intrepid forecaster was Christopher Castroviejo, who heads an affiliate of Falmestock & Co., the brokerage firm.

Last Thursday, he made this assessment of where he believes the stock market is headed:

"We could see a pullback to between 845 to 855 on the Dow within the next two weeks. But I'm basically still constructive about prospects over the next six weeks. The pullback ought to be followed by a good rally with a possible target in the 910 to 920 range. You might say it's a case of April showers bringing May flowers to Wall Street."

Mr. Castroviejo believes that the market's action during the near-term decline will determine the nature and extent of the ensuing rally. As for individual stock groups, he thinks the rails still look strong. There is, furthermore, "one group of stocks that looks potentially interesting," he says. There are the real estate investment trusts that, years ago, went up so high and then came down so low.

Meanwhile, now that nuclear power has created investment uncertainties following the recent accident at the Three Mile Island plant owned by General Public Utilities, analysts have been weighing alternate approaches. This is the latest word from the Merrill Lynch Market Letter: "We would substitute generous-yielding telephone and gas utility stocks for issues of electric utilities that depend importantly on nuclear power."

**Over-Counter Market**

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg	Net
Enron 14	165 225 21 1/4
Enron 15	176 174 16 1/4
Enron 16	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 17	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 18	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 19	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 20	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 21	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 22	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 23	129 209 20 3/4
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Enron 96	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 97	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 98	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 99	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 100	129 209 20 3/4

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg	Net
Enron 101	165 225 21 1/4
Enron 102	176 174 16 1/4
Enron 103	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 104	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 105	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 106	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 107	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 108	129 209 20 3/4
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Enron 149	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 150	129 209 20 3/4

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg	Net
Enron 151	165 225 21 1/4
Enron 152	176 174 16 1/4
Enron 153	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 154	129 209 20 3/4
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Enron 157	129 209 20 3/4
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Enron 197	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 198	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 199	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 200	129 209 20 3/4

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg	Net
Enron 201	165 225 21 1/4
Enron 202	176 174 16 1/4
Enron 203	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 204	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 205	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 206	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 207	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 208	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 209	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 210	129 209 20 3/4
Enron 211	129 209 20



## New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

[illegible]

2. The scope of work includes the construction of an Industrial Workshop Complex of 11 major buildings, with associated site and underground utility work. The major facilities are of steel frame construction with concrete precast exterior panels. Interior work includes extensive heavy mechanical and electrical work, procurement and installation of large machine tools and other equipment, and masonry or drywall partitioning. The primary workshop facility (Bldg. No 1) has heavy duty concrete flooring, corrugated asbestos roofing, overhead travelling cranes and a positive ventilation system. Installation of a large number of items of equipment furnished by the Employer is required.
3. Pre-qualification is open to internationally qualified contractors and firms who have a vast experience in construction of large industrial buildings especially Armour Factories and Mechanical Workshops, alone or in joint venture with Jordanian contractors classified by the Ministry of Public Works as first-class building contractors.
4. Contractors interested in bidding for this project may obtain the "Pre-qualification Questionnaire" with the supporting information from the Directorate of Military Works, Jordan Armed Forces, General Headquarters, Amman, Jordan. This form should be completed and submitted in two (2) copies with any other relevant data addressed to:  
  

**Chief of Staff**  
**G.H.Q. Jordan Armed Forces**  
**Amman - Jordan**

The submission should be received not later than 12:00 (noon) on June 2nd, 1979.

5. The Employer will notify contractors who have been prequalified to bid for the work and supply them with information regarding the preparation of bids. Reasons for rejection of application will not be given.

## Bond Issues Set

	Dow Jones	
30 Indust.	678.72 679.50 679.50	-0.19
20 Transp.	233.25 233.25 233.25	-0.71
15 Util.	104.47 103.72 103.72	-0.72
65 Comb.	200.00 200.57 200.57	-0.57



## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

when the dollar was still supported by heavy compared to differentials of 1 to 1 3/16, respectively, in the more liquid period of January 1977.

Interest rate differentials, by themselves, are not capable of reversing market psychology. But in opinion about the fundamental outlook shifts, differentials can play a big role in luring investors to the difference in coupon levels.

The bond market is not as large as the deposit market, but the deposit rates set the trend. Current Eurodollar yields some 3 percentage points more than DM rates. While this is less than the deposit market, it can be traded whereas deposits cannot and bonds can be purchased in denominations of \$1,000, whereas the minimum amount in deposit market is \$100,000.

Of this means that money is going into the dollar sector of the market, which explains why the last week failed to weaken. Bankers are skeptical about the trend with New York and therefore reported to be delaying issues until the uncertainty interest-rate levels clears.

## Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 7)

Italy's End, where the margin starts at a low half-point over Libor for the first four years and rises to 1% over Libor for the remaining six years, is said to be moving slowly.

There is also much resistance reported to the 3% premium margin that Argentina's Agnifera Electrica is offering on its 12-year loan.

Bankers are still trying to put together a \$500-million loan for Sonatrach. The sell-down on Algerian paper is reportedly becoming increasingly difficult as banks are running up against self-imposed country limits and bankers theorize it would be easier to market such paper in one lump rather than the seemingly endless number of smaller operations it has used until now.

The object is to get Sonatrach to identify the projects which would be covered by such a loan and then commit itself to not top the market again until a fixed date, probably not before next year. The loan reportedly would run for 10 years and bankers are talking about a margin of 1% percent. Sonatrach borrowed \$400 million earlier this year, paying 14 percent over Libor for 10 years.

## GM Recalling Cars

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP) — The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has announced that General Motors Corp. is recalling 172,000 of its 1977 and 1978 Chevrolet Monza, Pontiac Sunbird and Oldsmobile Starfire cars. The agency said that the recall is to reinforce the attachment area of the left engine-mount bracket.

## Eurobond Yields\*

Week Ending April 11 (U.S. dollars)

Industrial, long term..... 9.32 %

Industrial, medium term..... 9.53 %

Industrial, short term..... 9.65 %

French franc, long term..... 10.17 %

Unit of acc. long term..... 8.42 %

\* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover

Week Ending April 13 (Millions of U.S. dollars)

Total..... 832.00

Dollar equivalent..... 493.10

Non-dollar..... 338.90

Code..... 1,597.5

1,172.7

424.60

24.00

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## Major League Line Scores for Friday and Saturday

## Friday

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 010 020 22-0 1

Seattle 010 020 22-0 1

San Francisco 010 020 22-0 1

Los Angeles 010 020 22-0 1

Oakland 010 020 22-0 1

San Diego 010 020 22-0 1

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## Saturday

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Los Angeles 010 020 22-0 1

Oakland 010 020 22-0 1

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## Sneed Takes 5-Stroke Lead

the World Championships will take place April 29 at Jarama, Spain.



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